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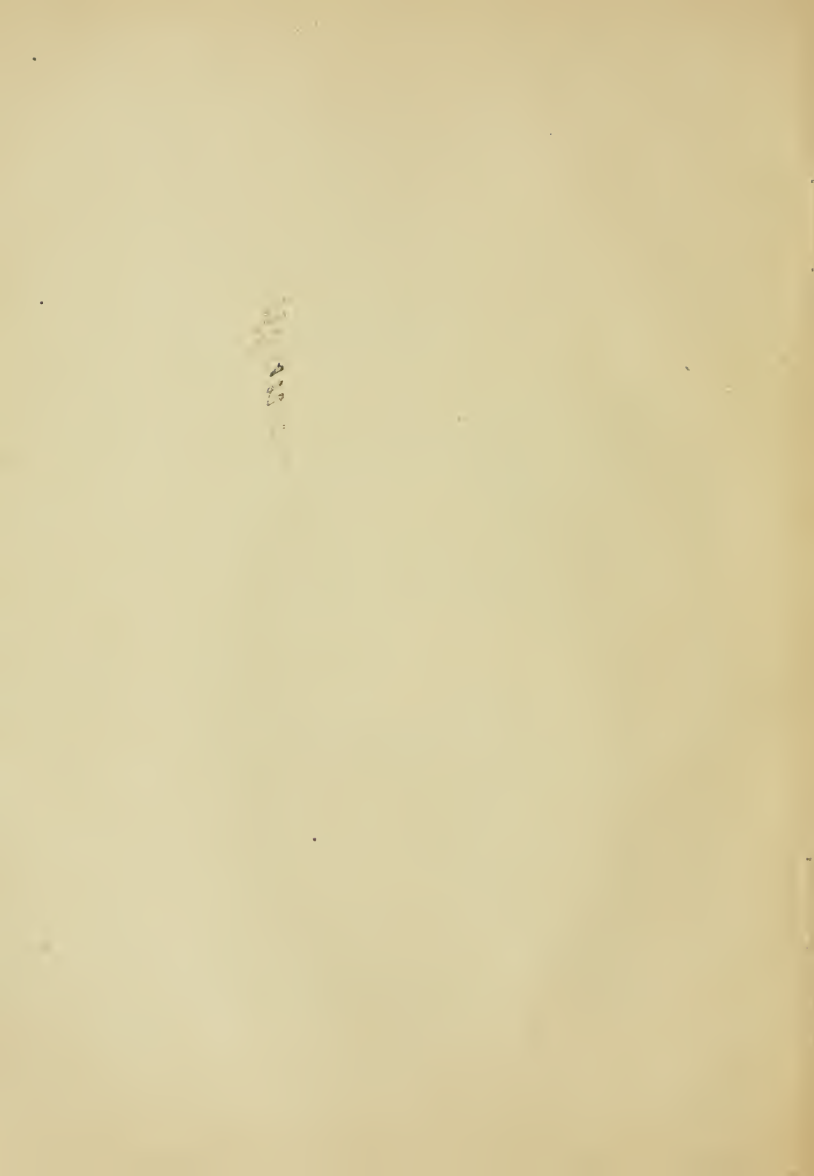
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

For the right to use all but two of the photographs from which the illustrations in this guide were made, the Publisher is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Frank Cousins. The half-tone prints and the sketches are from the Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont St., Boston.

City Seal from sketch by Ross Turner, cover and title.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

THE editions of the museum guide issued by the Peabody Academy of Science in 1879, and the special descriptive pamphlets which had for several years previous been published and distributed by the Essex Institute, having become exhausted, the first edition of the "Visitor's Guide to Salem" was prepared and issued in 1880. Since then it has passed through many editions and, in all, over thirty thousand copies have been placed in circulation.

This at least shows that it has met with favor from the travelling public and leads the compilers to believe that in a measure it fills a place before unoccupied—that of a brief local guide—the intention being to condense into as few pages as possible, such information as is needed by the tourist or stranger in strolling about the city. This new edition of the Guide is made necessary as the issue of 1892 is practically exhausted. The few corrections which have come to the notice of the compilers through the kindness of friends have been made and such additions as the changes of a year call for.

The compilers fully realize the difficulty in making a book of this

character as complete as could be wished and also, from want of space, that a large amount of interesting material has to be excluded. The visitors to Salem, to whom this Guide most directly appeals, are drawn here by its historical associations and by those of its institutions which have something to attract the sight-seer and the summer tourist. The compilers, therefore, have devoted very little space to the business interests of Salem leaving that work to others better qualified to treat it. Neither has it been attempted to make this an advertising guide, only to the extent of calling attention to certain specialties which tourists might desire as souvenirs. The compilers are especially indebted, among others, to the following for assistance rendered: Mrs C. E. Upham, Hon. R. S. Rantoul, Messrs. G. R. Curwen, H. M. Brooks, C. S. Osgood, H. M. Batchelder, Sidney Perley, Ross Turner, Andrew Fitz, Frank Cousins, A. R. Stone and Edward F. Brown. The publisher would be glad to receive suggestions which would be useful in future editions and would also be pleased to be notified of any errors which may need correction.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

ONE hardly needs a guide to get about Salem, for it is a compact city, and even its most tortuous ways do not lead one far astray. What is more needed is a kindly friend who will direct a stranger's steps, and such a friend does this little book desire to be. The most judicious wisdom does not tell too much, therefore this judicious friend though packed full of facts will only allow such to escape him as seem necessary for the occasion, knowing well, that the pleasure seeker of a day does not desire to have all the events of New England history thrust upon him, for a mass of information upon the inquiring mind is as likely to smother as to enlighten. The individual, in quest of things of interest, may find in some places, matters of historical value, in others quaint houses or antique relics, scientific treasures somewhere else, or perhaps spots to which men point as where such and such a famous man was born, whose greatness the world still delights to honor. Now Salem can lay claim to each one of these causes for distinction, so that it is no wonder that visitors flock here continually. Take first her part in history : there are her early settlement, her association with Roger Williams, and that saddest of all periods, the witchcraft delusion, besides which all other episodes wherein she bore part seem insignificant. No Bunker Hill Monument points to the past, but Salem's link with the Revolution is a square of granite which re-

minds the passer-by that here, on the edge of a stream called the North River, was the first armed resistance to English authority. Salem is very old, old as a settlement, old as a town, old as a city. In English biography it must be told what relation the family bore to the Norman Conquest, but in American annals it suffices to be told when the first ancestor crossed the Atlantic from the mother country. We think of the pilgrims as among the very earliest travellers this way, but Roger Conant and his followers settled in Salem only six years after the landing of the Mayflower, armed with a charter from England which licensed the settling of the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay. This document, like many another precious thing, is to be seen at the Essex Institute; the difference in time between its date, Jan. 1, 1623, and the arrival of Roger Conant here in 1626; may be accounted for by the fact that the little band first landed and settled at Cape Ann. This they may have found a little bleak for a winter's residence; at all events they came to Salem, then called Naumkeag. The old Indian name with its suggestion of tomahawk and arrow gave place to the sound of peace soon after, but Naumkeag rules still, for it names a huge cotton mill, an enormous clothing store and prevails over the region in countless other ways. After the manner of a far-away council, the Plymouth Company in England granted a new charter to Governor Endicott which suspended that of Conant; a duplicate of this grant is preserved by the Salem Athenæum. Endicott and his followers, with the men he found in the colony, incorporated the town of Salem in 1629. The town being established, the next thing must be the meeting-house, therefore the first Protestant church in America was organized here the same year. Among a band of three hundred new colonists, came about this time the Rev. Francis Higginson and the Rev. Samuel Skelton; so it will be seen that there was no reason to dispute that these reverend gentlemen were the foremost preachers of their day. In 1630 came John Winthrop to supersede Endicott as Governor

of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His stay here was a short one for he soon moved on to Charlestown and Boston. Such was the beginning of the town, but as years went on and attachment for the new home came, as inevitably it must, a fear lest some new charter from over the sea might dispossess them, caused the worthies of the community to take a deed from the Indians the original lords of the land, to make their right secure. No such dispossessing charter has ever arrived, but lest it should, this same deed is ready to testify in behalf of the citizens and can be found at the City Hall. This was in 1686 when the settlement was sixty years old. Real estate was cheap in those days, for the price paid was but £20. The second city to be incorporated in the Commonwealth, was Salem, in 1836, and an honorable name was that of its first mayor, Leverett Saltonstall. Thus have we proved Salem's claim to ancient lineage.

The witchcraft delusion, which caused many to flee for their lives from Salem two centuries ago, now brings thousands of visitors every year; yet there are few people so unenlightened nowadays as not to know that belief in witchcraft was world-wide at that period, that it was the time and not the place which caused the reign of terror. Salem ought not to be held responsible by intelligent persons for the breaking of this cloud over her head, though she does take credit to herself that the general jail delivery, which took place within her borders the following year, closed this chapter in her history and was the forerunner of the breaking up of the delusion throughout the civilized world. The judges acted under English law and were appointed by the Provincial Governor and the majority of them who conducted the trials were not from Salem. The delusion was a frenzy, but it was, none the less, a fact; relics of it may be found at the Court House where is preserved testimony from the trials, with the celebrated "Witch pins" produced in Court with which the prisoners were accused of torturing their victims. Only one death warrant has been preserved, but it is the original document. For seven months

of the year 1692 did the proceedings rage and during that time nineteen supposed witches were hung, fourteen of them being women, while Giles Corey who would not plead was pressed to death for his contumacy.

The atmosphere is clear enough now, and walking through the quiet streets of Salem to-day it is impossible to realize that the pathos and tragedy of two hundred years ago were in lives and not in story. Yet no tragedy of fiction appeals to the heart as do the simple records of those tried souls.

The dwellings which most of the early Salemites built for their families, were plain and prim, the chimney, large enough to accommodate a modern elevator, being the most prominent feature of the architecture, unless we except the remarkable parsimony of the builder as to land. Why, with a whole continent to use, the colonists placed their homes as snugly together as if they were modern Fifth Avenue residences, with generally never an inch to spare between the house and the roadway, is the speculation of many. Doubtless this was an imitation of the thickly settled English towns from which they came. The Narbonne House (71 Essex street) is an interesting specimen of the houses built before the witchcraft episode, for though plain, it has a distinctive flavor of the antique in its lines. The oldest house standing so far as known, is the Roger Williams House built before 1640, at the corner of Essex and North streets. Roger Williams was one of the early ministers of the First church, but the minister and magistrates not being harmonious, Williams it will be remembered fled to what was then the wilderness, now the placid little state of Rhode Island. If the stranger inquires for the "Witch House" he will be directed to this same dark scowling building which is set back far enough from the sidewalk for a drug store to be put in front of one part of it. Unfortunately for those who love the mysterious, no witch ever played pranks under the roof and the only ground for the house being so named, is the tradition that some of the

preliminary examinations took place there, being at that time the residence of Justice Jonathan Corwin. Truth also compels the statement that the house has been altered since those historic days and this may not be the original roof at all. But if one would gaze upon a spot as genuinely connected with the witchcraft trials and not have his honest awe misplaced, let him look across the street to No. 315 Essex street, which, as the home of the dyer Shattuck, figured in the trial of Bridget Bishop.

The First church as an organization and the First church as a structure are as distinct as the body and the soul, and yet marvellous to tell, though separated, they both exist. The First-church organization we have said was established in 1629, though not until five years later, was the simple First-church edifice ready for worshippers. It is the history of this edifice that we will follow first. The original site is owned and occupied by the society to-day, one of the most valuable corners in Salem, the southeast corner of Essex and Washington streets. For thirty-six years it served its purpose, but when in 1670 a second church was built on the same land it was voted that the old one "be reserved for the Town's use to build a skool and watch-house." The records prove that the town made use of the building for nearly a hundred years but in 1760 the town having by this time found better quarters for itself, the venerable little house bent its elderly joints and took its way up to the premises of one Thorndike Proctor, a local magnate, and was set up on land that is now back of Boston street. Here it was used as a tavern or refreshment house, let us hope not a disreputable one. For another hundred years it lay dozing. But the interest for old time relics had begun, and the sleepy old church was waked up and through the liberality of the late Francis Peabody, its aged remains were conveyed to the Essex Institute where it can be seen. There is much new timber about it by way of covering for the old beams, but the beams are the identical ones hewn out by those brave settlers in 1634. Perhaps some generous friend will offer to

have the interior reproduced as it was when the beams resounded with the long sermons of the 17th century.

No city or town is quite complete without its house where Washington has passed the night. It was with Joshua Ward, Esq., at 148 Washington street, that the distinguished guest passed a night of 1789.

The birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne is a shrine to which pilgrims continually come to worship, and the devotee to genius must turn his steps to 21 Union street to view this plain frame house which was so unconscious of its coming importance, when on July 4, 1804, his birth took place. This is no place to give a sketch of his life; and indeed, the individual, zealous enough to seek the house where Hawthorne first saw the light, needs no casual information of the man and his works. The Salem Custom House is the same decorous place of business now as it was when Hawthorne made entries and romances there, but its principal interest comes of its association with the "Scarlet Letter." "The House of Seven Gables" it is useless to search for, except within the covers of the fascinating book so named, for the author distinctly denied having any special house in mind, though several have been selected for the purpose by admiring readers, although the Ingersoll house, 34 Turner St., holds the only real claim of connection with the life of the author of the romance. "The Grimshawe House" has an original at 53 Charter street, being the house where the father-in-law of the novelist lived. Several houses were, at one time or another, the home of Hawthorne, and detailed descriptions of them and of the sites made memorable in his writings will be found in a chapter of this Guide devoted to the purpose. There were many cultivated and distinguished people living in Salem when Hawthorne did, but they did not know him, because his peculiar temperament, shy, morbid even at times, caused him to shun society; his few chosen companions in his native city he may have consorted with either as quaint studies of human nature, or because they were congenial friends.

Three distinct periods of house-building may be remarked as one walks Salem streets: the very old houses to which we have alluded; the imposing mansions about the Common, near the Essex Institute, and on Chestnut street which were built soon after this century was well on its way; and entirely modern houses that we find in both North and South Salem, that regard the world with very young eyes. These recent arrivals seem to have nothing in common with the old traditions of the place, and know of "Witch" or "Gallows" Hill only from hearsay, as does the visitor of to-day. From the Turnpike, after leaving Essex street and the street cars, can be seen on the right, this shambling hill, resting among the pastures. There the poor martyrs of 1692 were hung. They were called witches at that time, but we know better now and call them saints.

Derby street, with its evidences of past wealth, leads to Derby Wharf, and beyond to Phillips, formerly India or Crowninshield's wharf. In decades past, these wharves were lined with ships which Salem merchants had sent to every part of the world. There were Eastern ports where the names of New York and Philadelphia were hardly known, but where Salem, of such small stature among her sisters, was supposed to be the greatest city of America. In 1825 there were one hundred and ninety-eight vessels owned in Salem, and it was her ships which were the first from this country to display the American flag and open trade with St. Petersburg, Zanzibar, Sumatra, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Arabia, Madagascar and Australia. No one makes a living here now by spice brought from the Orient, and the merchant no longer waits in his counting room for ships to come in, but goes to Boston every day and waits for them there. Yet there come to Salem every year, and often in the hulls of once famous foreign-trading ships, now transformed into coal barges, more tons of freight than the great fleet of smaller vessels brought here in the past.

CHAPTER II.

Points of Historical Interest.

THERE are many places in Salem which the visitor will wish to see that are associated with the history of the city or the lives of distinguished men who were born or resided here. The dwellings of the early colonists have mostly gone to dust but, of later periods, there are many interesting relics remaining.

OLDEST STREETS.—House-lots were laid out shortly after the arrival of Endicott in 1628. Washington street was laid out four rods wide, connecting the way that ran along the borders of the North and South rivers, and is the oldest street in Salem. Probably Essex street originally ran along the rear ends of lots fronting on each river, and the street was a natural result of a town-way that came gradually into use. Among others of the very early streets may be mentioned Daniels, Elm and Central streets, which led to "town landings" on the South river.

NOTED HISTORICAL SITES.—On the ground now covered by the Asiatic Building, Washington street, and facing the South river stood the dwelling house of the Rev. Francis Higginson, "Teacher" of the First church 1629-30. John Higginson, his son and successor, was buried in Governor Bradstreet's tomb in the Charter-street cemetery. The house of the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the first pastor of the First church (1630), was on land near the site of the police station, 11 Front street. On what is now the

Southwest corner of Essex and Washington street, the site of Price Block, was the estate of the Rev. Hugh Peter, Pastor of the First church, 1636-41. Gov. Endicott's "Broadfield" was south of where Creek street now is. The location of the house of Governor Endicott has never been satisfactorily settled. It was "east of Washington street" and "south of the North River," possibly near where Federal street enters Washington from the east. A tradition exists to the effect that the house was moved about 1679 to a spot where is now the corner of Washington and Church streets. An old house on that spot was claimed a few years since as the Governor Endicott house. Small tack nails in a timber were thought to form the initials "I. E.," but on this point there has been much discussion. The building referred to has been moved back on Church street. Our best local antiquaries feel entirely satisfied that this house cannot have been Governor Endicott's but was the house of Daniel Eppes. Roger Conant's house is generally believed to have been on the site of the present Maynes Block, 202 Essex street, opposite the market and John Woodbury, another of the "Old Planters" lived above about where Browne block now stands. The fort, built by the early settlers, as a defence against Indian attacks, was at a point now the western corner of Sewall and Lynde streets, it being the highest ground in that portion of the city.

John Winthrop landed in 1630, it is supposed, near the dike rock made interesting to science by Professor Hitchcock and figured in his report on the Geology of Massachusetts in 1841. It is at the foot of Bridge street, on the western side of the Salem end of Essex bridge. The famous "Mayflower," in which the Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620, made voyages later to Salem and many of the settlers undoubtedly landed from her at about this point also.

On the site of the house of the late Francis Peabody, next west of Plummer Hall, 136 Essex street, now the Armory of the Salem Cadets,

stood the house of Emanuel Downing afterwards occupied by Simon Bradstreet.

The building now occupied by E. A. Tierney as a furniture warehouse, No. 205 Essex street, was the house of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, who was the moving spirit in the organization of the Essex Historical Society, and its first president. Dr. Holyoke lived to the age of 100 years, 7 months.

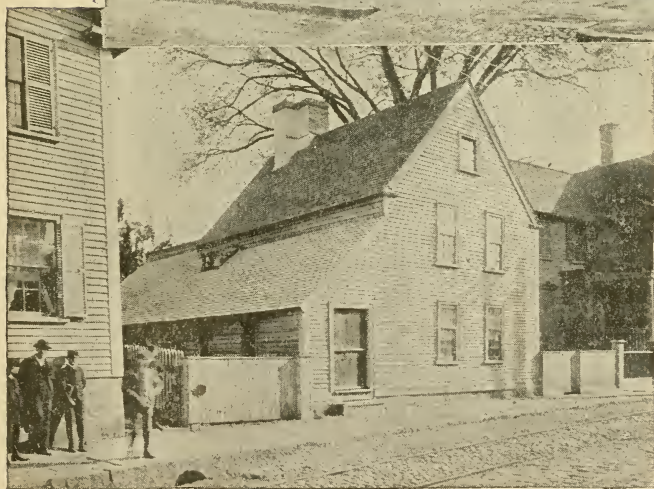
Over the main doorway of the building numbered six on Central street, may be seen a large wooden eagle that decorated the same entrance when the building was used as the Custom House. This was in 1805.

Many old houses are to be found in various parts of the city. The house with a projecting second story at the foot of St. Peter street was built by John Ward, in 1684 or a little later, on land which formerly belonged to Christopher Waller. This has incorrectly been called the Waller house, but Waller's house was near this and disappeared long ago. There is another house of similar style on the eastern side of Washington street, north of Federal. The Narbonne house, 71 Essex street, was built prior to 1680 and is one of the best examples in the city of houses of that period.

The private residence, 138 Federal street, was at one time a celebrated assembly hall. Here Lafayette was entertained in 1784, and Washington in 1789.

A walk or drive through the older streets of the city will prove of much interest to the stranger. In a few cities are the old and new buildings so intermingled. Notable among these streets are Essex, Derby, High, Federal and many of the shorter streets in the lower part of the city.

Many of the stately houses built during the first quarter of this century may be seen on Chestnut street, on Essex near Plummer Hall and around Washington square. Such houses as these were occupied by Salem mer-



Ward House (showing overhanging second story).
Narbonne House (showing lean-to roof).

chants in the days of her greatest commercial prosperity. South Salem is the newest part of the city. In this section, Lafayette street contains residences of the more modern character, built, most of them, within thirty years. One notable exception is the beautiful residence of the late E. Hersey Derby, at the corner of Ocean avenue. It was built about 1800, and is a fine specimen of the suburban residence of a gentleman of wealth of that period.

The old building on Boston street, No. 47, with an arched window in its front gable, and now used as a currying shop, was once the meeting house of the Orthodox and Congregational Society at Topsfield. It was built in 1769 on the site of the present church edifice at Topsfield. In 1816 the spire being decayed it was taken down. The building was sold and removed to Salem in 1842-3.

THE ANDREW HOUSE, 13 Washington square, erected by John Andrew in 1818, and the favorite visiting place of Gov. John A. Andrew in his youth, was spoken of at the time of its completion as the largest and most costly private residence in New England. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the early portion of this century.

The Z. Silsbee house, or Boardman house, at the corner of Washington square and Boardman street, which with the exception of a few modern additions, still preserves its original appearance, attracted the attention of Washington when visiting Salem in 1789 by the beauty of its architectural proportions.

The house standing at the rear of the low shops west of East India Marine Hall was built by Col. Benjamin Pickman in 1750. It was beautifully furnished and decorated. The Provincial Governor Pownall was entertained here Oct. 22, 1757; Count Castiglioni, June 23, 1784, and Alexander Hamilton, June 20, 1800.

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSE.—This house is on the northwest corner of Es-

sex and North streets, and is numbered 310 Essex street. It was owned in 1635-6 by Roger Williams, who was "teacher of the First church for a few months in 1631, again in 1633, and minister in 1634-5. Thus the people of Salem persistently sought Mr. Williams as teacher and pastor, but the General Court at Boston unseated the Salem deputies for the acts of their constituents in retaining him, and finally the magistrates sent a vessel to Salem to remove Mr. Williams to England, but he anticipated them by fleeing through wintry snows into the wilderness, to become the founder of the State of Rhode Island. The house here referred to is familiarly called the "Old Witch House," from the fact that a tradition exists that preliminary examinations of those charged with witchcraft, in 1692, were held in one of its rooms. The house was occupied at that time by Jonathan Corwin, one of the judges in the witchcraft trials. This is the oldest house in Salem or this vicinity. Visitors are admitted on application at the apothecary store adjoining the house. A drawing of the house as it was in its early days may be seen at the Essex Institute.

BIRTHPLACE OF TIMOTHY PICKERING.—One's comprehension of quaint architecture demands that beauty shall be evident, and Salem, therefore, points with considerable pride to the Pickering house. It is on Broad street, just above Cambridge. It was built in 1649-51 by John Pickering, and is really charming to see, and quite the ideal house where one name under one roof has existed for generations. This house, very unlike its contemporaries, stands proudly aloof from neighbors, though at ease with itself, in the midst of a large garden which might be even denominated as "grounds," so unusual is this manner of building in our compact little city. An English cottage rooted firmly in New England soil, its many gables and quaint windows make it worthy of study. Timothy Pickering was the illustrious member of the family, and among the distinguished men of Revolutionary times as a colonel and adjutant general. He was

prominent among the doughty men who held the North bridge. He fought at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine ; while as statesman he held the offices of representative and senator, and in Washington's cabinet of postmaster-general, secretary of war and secretary of state. The homestead is now occupied by a John Pickering, directly descended from the ancestor who built it, and is in exquisite repair, and consistently fitted up with ancient furniture and family portraits. Colonel Pickering's death took place-Jan. 29, 1829, in the home numbered 29 Warren street, where he was then residing. This house is now the home of Judge Brigham, formerly Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH was born March 26, 1773, in a house formerly numbered 14 Brown street but which is now in the rear of its former site on Kimball court. Rev. Samuel Johnson, a noted liberal preacher, the eminent author of "Oriental Religions," was also born in this house. Dr. Bowditch lived during the last years of his residence in Salem in the house now numbered 312 Essex street.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, afterwards Count Rumford, was born in Woburn in 1753. He moved to Salem and was a clerk in the dry goods store of John Appleton in 1766, which was kept in a building now the dwelling house number 314 Essex street. There is a bill from this store receipted with his signature preserved at the Essex Institute. After serving in the British army during the latter part of the Revolutionary War, he went to Bavaria and in time became commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army and was made Count Rumford. He was eminent in science and as an author as well. A statue to his memory ornaments one of the avenues in the city of Munich. Rumford ovens, invented by him, are to be found in many of the larger of the old Salem houses where even now they are sometimes used.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, D.C.L., the historian, author of "Con-

quest of Mexico," and "Philip Second," was born in the house standing on the site now occupied by Plummer Hall, pictures of which may be seen at the Essex Institute. This house was built by NATHAN READ who studied medicine with Dr. Holyoke and kept a store in Salem, and who in 1789 successfully tested a paddle wheel steamboat in the waters of the Danvers and North rivers, starting from the mills in Danvers. On board were John Hancock, then governor, Nathan Dane and Rev. Dr. Prince and Dr. Holyoke of Salem. Nathan Read also built the fine country house known as the Porter Farm at Danversport.

BENJAMIN PIERCE was born in the house in the "Tontine Block" numbered 35 Warren street. Professor of mathematics in Harvard college, he was among the most eminent men in his special work not only in this country but in the world.

JOHN PICKERING, LL.D., the Greek lexicographer, born in Salem in 1777, lived in the house number 18 Chestnut street, having previously built a larger house on the opposite side of the same street. He died in Boston in 1846.

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, compiler of the Worcester dictionary, kept a school in a building on the hill west of the Federal-street Baptist church. He was one of the instructors of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

MISS CAROLINE PLUMMER, the founder by will of the Plummer Farm School and the donor likewise of the fund from which Plummer Hall was built, lived in a fine gambrel roofed house on the site of the Public Library. Miss Plummer's grave is in the Broad street cemetery.

BENJAMIN LYNDE, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts Bay 1729-1749, and his son bearing the same name and holding the same office from 1769 until 1771, and Judge Andrew Oliver, son of Lieutenant Governor Oliver, in turn occupied the house which stood on the present site of Lynde Block on Essex street, at the corner of Liberty.



Miles Ward House (showing gambrel roof and porch).

Cabot House (showing gambrel roof about 1748).

The Provincial Governor Belcher was the guest of Benj. Lynde, jr., Feb. 28, 1739.

JUDGE JOSEPH STORY resided in the brick house which he built, number 26 Winter street. Here William W. Story, the noted author and sculptor, was born Feb. 12, 1819. Gen. Lafayette was entertained in this house by Judge Story in 1824.

RUFUS CHOATE, the eminent lawyer and statesman, while living in Salem, occupied the house number 14 Lynde street.

BENJAMIN GOODHUE, U. S. Senator from 1796 to 1800, occupied the house number 403 Essex street. He was born Oct. 1, 1748.

NATHANIEL SILSBEE, U. S. Senator from 1826 to 1835, was born in the ancient house on Daniels street, number 23, below Derby. In after life he built and lived in the large brick mansion, 94 Washington square, which, however, has since then been much altered and modernized. In this house Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and other distinguished persons have been entertained.

WILLIAM GRAY was born in Lynn in 1760. He came to Salem at an early age and became one of the greatest merchants and ship owners here. His counting room was primitive in the extreme and is interesting in comparison with the offices of the merchants of the present day. It was in the large warehouse number 195 Derby St., now occupied by Messrs. J. P. Langmaid & Sons. William Gray was Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts in 1810-11. He died in Boston in 1825. In 1800 he built the present Essex House, 176 Essex St., for his private residence and which after his removal from Salem became a hotel. It was called the Essex Coffee House in 1814, and still goes by that name among some of the old residents. When Lafayette came to Salem in 1824, the house was called the Lafayette Coffee House, in his honor, but only for a short time. Taverns have occupied sites in this neighborhood from the time

of the very earliest history of Salem. In the office of the Essex House are a fine old fireplace and mantel.

BENJAMIN W. CROWNINSHIELD, Representative in Congress, U. S. Senator and Secretary of the Navy under President Madison from 1814 to 1818, built and occupied the mansion 114 Derby street, at present the Old Ladies' Home. Here President Monroe was entertained at dinner on July 9, 1817, when Commodores Bainbridge and Perry were also guests.

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts and Secretary of War in President Cleveland's cabinet, resides in the fine colonial mansion, number 365 Essex street. This house was built by Joseph Cabot in 1748. The interesting old weather-darkened house above (371 Essex street), on the same estate, was built by Jeffrey Lang in 1740. Judge Endicott was born in the Crowninshield house on Derby street last mentioned.

GEORGE B. LORING, Member of Congress, and Commissioner of Agriculture under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, resided in the house, now much altered, number 328 Essex street; his summer home was the Pickman Farm about three miles from Salem on Loring avenue.

JOHN ROGERS, whose small character "groups" are familiar everywhere, was born Oct. 30, 1829, in the house on the southern corner of Washington and Lynde streets. JOHN P. DERBY, while Lieutenant of Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and who, under the name of "John Phoenix," attained celebrity as a humorous writer, was also born in this house. The house itself is of much interest and beauty and well illustrates the style of architecture prevailing just before the Revolutionary war. It was built in 1764, by the Hon. Benjamin Pickman. In one of the blinds on a window of the cupola is a space left, through which a spy glass could be used to watch for in-coming ships. The eagle on the top of the cupola is, like several others in Salem, the work of Macintire.

This house was occupied by Elias Haskett Derby during the years of his greatest commercial activity, and until a few months before his death, when he removed to his new and elegant mansion on the present market house site which cost \$90,000 and was taken down sixteen years later to give place to the market and Town Hall.

THE STATUE OF REV. THEOBALD MATHEW, the apostle of temperance, who visited Salem, Sept. 19, 1849, was erected on Central street, and dedicated October, 1887. By a singular coincidence, it was placed on the spot where flowed a spring from which the early settlers of Salem obtained water.

FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.—In Salem, on October 5, 1774, assembled the First Provincial Congress, which passed during its session a vote renouncing the authority of the British parliament,—the first official act of the Province putting itself in open opposition to the home government. The building thus made famous stood in Town House Square, but unfortunately no picture of it is known to exist. A tablet on the north-west corner of the First Church recording the events of the time is inscribed as follows :

THREE RODS WEST OF THIS SPOT
STOOD FROM 1718 UNTIL 1785,
THE TOWN HOUSE.
HERE GOVERNOR BURNET CONVENED
THE GENERAL COURT IN 1728 AND 1729.
A TOWN MEETING HELD HERE IN 1765
PROTESTED AGAINST THE STAMP ACT,
AND ANOTHER, IN 1769,
DENOUNCED THE TAX ON TEA.

HERE MET, IN 1774, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY,
WHICH, JUNE 17, IN DEFIANCE OF GOVERNOR GAGE,
CHOSE DELEGATES TO
THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY WAS THEREUPON DISSOLVED,
AND THE ELECTION OF A NEW HOUSE, TO MEET AT SALEM,
WAS ORDERED BY THE GOVERNOR, BUT THIS,
BY LATER PROCLAMATION HE REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE.
IN CONTEMPT OF HIS AUTHORITY THE MEMBERS MET
IN THIS TOWN HOUSE, OCTOBER 5,
AND AFTER ORGANIZING RESOLVED THEMSELVES INTO
A PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
AND ADJOURNED TO CONCORD,
THERE TO ACT WITH OTHER DELEGATES AS
THE FIRST PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE NORTH BRIDGE : FIRST ARMED RESISTANCE TO BRITISH AUTHORITY.—
The North bridge is on North street, just beyond the intersection of Bridge street. Here, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 1775, the townspeople assembled, and forbade the farther advance of Col. Leslie and a body of the King's Regulars, who had landed at Marblehead and marched to Salem in search of cannon believed to be concealed in "North Fields." This was the first opposition to the military authority of Great Britain. One of the crowd is said to have received a bayonet wound from a British soldier. A memo-

rial tablet of bronze inserted in an upright block of granite was placed at the North Bridge in 1887 by the city authorities. It bears this inscription :

IN THE
REVOLUTION
THE FIRST
ARMED RESISTANCE
TO THE
ROYAL AUTHORITY
WAS MADE AT THIS
BRIDGE
26 FEB., 1775,
BY THE PEOPLE OF
SALEM.

THE ADVANCE OF 300 BRITISH
TROOPS LED BY LT. COL. LESLIE
AND SENT BY GEN. GAGE TO SEIZE
MUNITIONS OF WAR, WAS HERE
ARRESTED.

The militia were under the command of Col. Timothy Pickering, but several other Salem citizens were prominent in the affair. Rev. Thomas Barnard, pastor of the North Church, who acted the part of peacemaker, lived in the large gambrel-roofed house number 393 Essex street, now standing among noble elms and buttonwoods. Robert Foster had his shop just beyond the bridge where the cannon were being put in order. James Barr, who scuttled his "gundalow" to prevent the British troops from cross-

ing the river in it, lived in the house now number 25 Lynde street. Capt. David Mason, who shouted the alarm at the door of the North Church, lived near by. Capt. John Felt, who warned Colonel Leslie of the determined intention of resistance on the part of the volunteers, lived in a house on Lynde street, since moved to Federal street and numbered 47.

It is supposed to have been near the North Bridge that Governor Winthrop's son, Henry, was drowned July 2, 1630. He had arrived in the ship "Talbot," July 1, and was crossing the North River on the following day to visit an Indian settlement, when he was drowned.

During the Revolutionary War, Salem furnished large numbers of men to fill the ranks of the army, and fitted out at least 158 vessels as privateers.

In the war of 1812, forty armed vessels of the 250 furnished by the whole country were from Salem. The celebrated naval battle between the "Chesapeake" and "Shannon" was fought so near the shore that it was witnessed by many from the higher hills of Salem and this neighborhood. This was on June 1, 1813. On the twenty-third of August, the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow of the "Chesapeake," who were killed in the engagement, were brought to Salem, and landed at India (now Phillips) wharf, thence taken to the Howard street church (since removed; site of Prescott school house, Howard St.), where the funeral was held.

During the war of 1861-5, more than 3000 men entered the Union service from this city, and more than 200 were killed. Among her heroes were Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Lander, Lt. Col. Henry Merritt, Lt. Col. John Hodges, Major Seth S. Buxton, Capts. George W. Batchelder, Charles A. Dearborn, John Saunders, Lts. Chas. G. Ward, Pickering D. Allen and Charles F. Williams, all of whom lost their lives in the service of their country.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON entered Salem Oct. 29, 1789, by the road which is now Lafayette street, passed through High and Broad streets, across to Federal and down to the Court House on Washington street, where he was presented to the citizens from the balcony by Abijah Northey. He called during the evening at the house of Major Saunders, and on Stephen Abbott, on County street, now (number 21) Federal. He passed the night at the residence of Joshua Ward, now 148 Washington street, in the room in the second story behind the ivy-covered wall. Washington left Salem for Beverly and eastward the following day.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS frequently visited Salem, unofficially, stopping with his "brother Cranch" who lived in the old house on Mill street, just beyond the corner of Norman. Describing the house, which is still standing, Mr. Adams writes in his journal while visiting there, Nov. 3, 1766, "Cranch is now in a good situation for business near the Court House . . . his house, fronting on the wharves, the harbor and the shipping, has a fine prospect before it." "Brother Cranch's" son William became the celebrated Judge Cranch of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1805.

PRESIDENT MONROE arrived in Salem on the ninth of July, 1817. He stopped at the house of Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, now the Old Ladies' Home, on Derby street. He was given a reception at the then new Town Hall and was entertained at lunch by Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee at 94 Washington square. On the evening of the tenth he attended a brilliant assembly at the residence of Judge Story, number 26 Winter street, and on the eleventh a party was given for him at the residence of Hon. Stephen White at 31 Washington square. All of these houses are standing. President Monroe left Salem on the twelfth.

PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS visited Salem on several occasions. He was present at the dinner and made an address at the dedication of East India Marine Hall, Oct. 14, 1825.

PRESIDENT JACKSON visited Salem June 26, 1833, and passed the night at the Mansion House which was placed at his disposal by its owner Capt. Nathaniel West. This house was on Essex street, opposite Central. On the following day he visited the museum of the East India Marine Society and other points of interest.

PRESIDENT POLK passed through Salem on July 5, 1847, during a pouring rain, but did not leave his carriage to visit places of interest.

PRESIDENT GRANT passed through Salem, Oct. 17, 1871, and briefly addressed the citizens at the railroad station, and PRESIDENT ARTHUR made a short stop here on Sept. 8, 1882, coming from Marblehead. He visited the museum of the Peabody Academy, and the Essex Institute and drove back to Marblehead and to the Neck, where he was entertained having landed from the U. S. steamer "Despatch" while on a cruise in eastern waters.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE visited Salem Oct. 29, 1784, was entertained at a public dinner and in the evening he attended a large ball in the Assembly Hall on Federal street. He was in Salem, again, Aug. 31, 1824, when he was accorded a grand reception by sailors at the hill on Lafayette street and by the school children on the common. He was entertained by Judge Story at 26 Winter street.

JONATHAN HARADEN, the indomitable commander of the Revolutionary privateer "Gen. Pickering," lived in the house opposite the Salem Hospital, since altered to a double tenement and now numbered 32 and 34 on Charter St.

GEN. JAMES MILLER, the hero of "Lundy's Lane" and celebrated for the motto "I'll try, Sir," lived in the western side of the Crowninshield house on Derby street, now the Old Ladies' Home. He was Collector of the Port of Salem from 1825 to 1849.

GEN. FREDERICK LANDER, a brave officer whose life was sacrificed early in the war of the rebellion, was born in the house number 5 Barton square.



Gallows Hill.

Shattuck House.

GEN. FREDERICK T. WARD, born 1831-2, lived in the house at the eastern corner of Derby and Carlton streets. His life was a romantic and adventurous one. He obtained his title by organizing and drilling Chinese troops which, under his leadership, gained so many victories during the Tai Ping rebellion that it was known as the "ever victorious army." After his death the English General Gordon was appointed to succeed him.

WITCHCRAFT SITES IN SALEM. The personal memorials of the witchcraft delusion must, of course, be looked for chiefly in the town of Danvers (Salem Village, 1692 : now Danvers Centre, Danvers Plains, and portions of Peabody, Beverly, Middleton and Topsfield), where most of the personages connected with the events of that time lived. In Salem, however, are the official reminders of the delusion for here the court appointed by the Provincial Governor, Phips, who had himself but just received office from the Crown, held the trials and here, too, the executions ordered by that court took place and such records of that court as still remain are preserved. Few buildings in Salem to-day can trace their history back to a connection with the events of 1692 and the list of sites given here which are made memorable by those events must be visited from sentimental feeling rather than with the expectation of obtaining a picture of the past. Such buildings and other objects as still possess a direct connection with the witchcraft times are specially noticed.

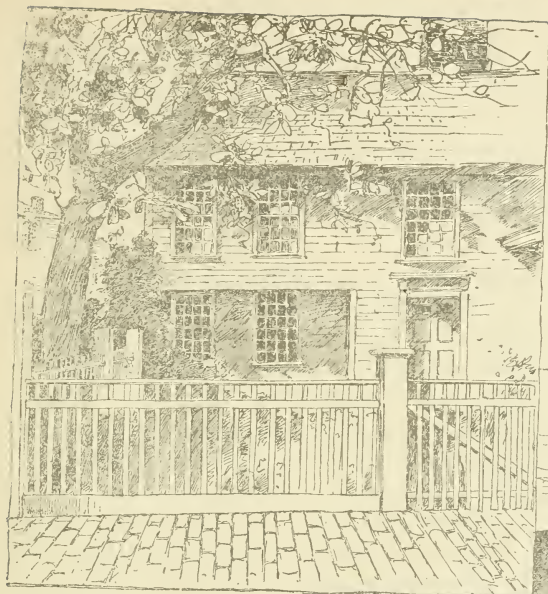
THE MEETING HOUSE, where the examination before Deputy Governor Danforth and others of the council took place, was the First Church (a building removed in 1718) the site of which is occupied by the present church edifice at the corner of Essex and Washington streets. These examinations were made April 11, 1692, after others had been held in the smaller meeting-house at Salem Village (now Danvers Centre) by the local magistrates Corwin and Hathorne. This assumption of authority by the government (Upham II, p. 113), changed the character of the

whole matter "before it had been a Salem affair. Now it was a Massachusetts affair."

THE COURT HOUSE in which the trials subsequently took place by the special court appointed by the governor, was in Washington street, at a point opposite the bronze tablet which will be found near the corner of Washington and Lynde streets, and which fully records the fact as follows :—

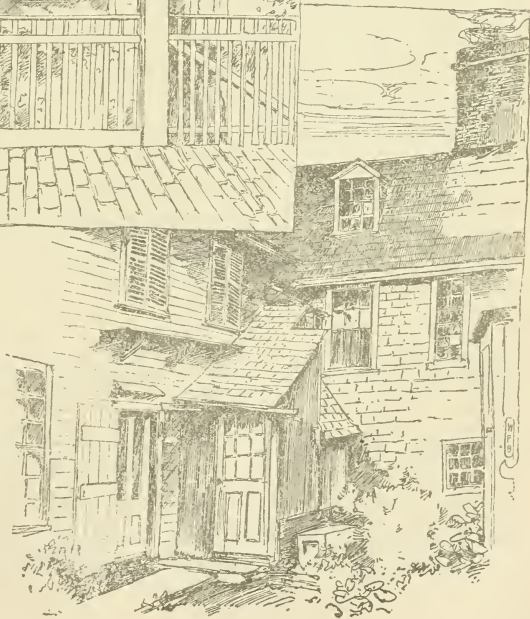
NEARLY OPPOSITE THIS SPOT
STOOD, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET,
A BUILDING DEVOTED, FROM 1677 UNTIL 1718,
TO MUNICIPAL AND JUDICIAL USES.
IN IT, IN 1692,
WERE TRIED AND CONDEMNED FOR WITCHCRAFT
MOST OF THE NINETEEN PERSONS
WHO SUFFERED DEATH ON THE GALLOWES.
GILES COREY WAS HERE PUT TO TRIAL
ON THE SAME CHARGE, AND, REFUSING TO PLEAD,
WAS TAKEN AWAY AND PRESSED TO DEATH.
IN JANUARY, 1693, TWENTY-ONE PERSONS
WERE TRIED HERE FOR WITCHCRAFT,
OF WHOM EIGHTEEN WERE ACQUITTED AND
THREE CONDEMNED, BUT LATER SET FREE,
TOGETHER WITH ABOUT 150 ACCUSED PERSONS,
IN A GENERAL DELIVERY WHICH OCCURRED IN MAY.

Giles Corey, after pleading "not guilty," refused to "put himself upon



Roger
Williams
or
"WITCH
HOUSE"

FRONT
AND
REAR.



his country," and therefore could not be tried by jury, and for this he was pressed to death.

THE DOCUMENTS including the one death warrant remaining, that of Bridget Bishop, with the record of her execution, and the pins said to have been used by the accused persons to inflict torture upon their victims, will be found in the new court house in the room of the clerk of the Court, on the lower floor.

THE JAIL was near St. Peter street, and the house, number 4 Federal street, is supposed to contain a portion of the original frame of the building, which was of wood. The great "jail delivery" was in May, 1693.

THE ROUTE TO "GALLOWS HILL," by which the prisoners were taken to execution "in a cart," was from the jail through St. Peter, Essex and Boston, nearly to Aborn streets, thence, turning back in order to ascend the least precipitous slope of the hill, to the highest point at its southern end, now approached almost in a direct line from Boston street through Hanson. Here nineteen persons were hanged. A movement is being made, under the auspices of the Essex Institute, to place upon the summit of this hill a suitable monument to the memory of those whose martyrdom took place there and to commemorate, also, the general jail delivery in 1693, the forerunner of the breaking away from the delusion throughout the world.

NICHOLAS NOYES, the minister of the First Church, lived in a house west of the court house, or where the recording tablet is now placed on Washington street.

GEORGE CORWIN, the high sheriff, lived in a house on the site of the Joshua Ward house, 148 Washington street.

JUDGE JONATHAN CORWIN'S HOUSE was the "Witch House," or more appropriately and pleasantly remembered as Roger Williams' house (of which see account) at the corner of Essex and North streets. The interior and

chimney are in much the same state as at the time when it was occupied by the Judge.

The site of JUDGE GEDNEY'S HOUSE is in doubt, but it is probable that it was the so-called "French House," once used as the custom house, and which stood near the present Gedney court, on Summer street.

THOMAS BEADLE'S TAVERN was opposite Pleasant street, on Essex. Some examinations of persons accused of witchcraft took place here.

SAMUEL BEADLE'S TAVERN was near the jail and stood at a point now the southern corner of Church and St. Peter streets. Entertainment for man and beast was here found by those connected with the trials.

THE SHIP TAVERN, known as "Widow Gedney's," was opposite Central street, on Essex.

ROBINSON'S TAVERN was on the eastern corner of Pleasant and Essex streets. It was near here, on the way to his home (on Daniels street) late at night, evidently under the influence of Samuel Beadle's liquor, that Westgate saw the strange things he afterward testified to in court.

PHILIP ENGLISH'S house was at the eastern corner of Essex and English streets. The house was destroyed in May, 1833, the cellar still showing as a depression. It is said that the house contained a secret chamber, made at the time of the witchcraft delusion, in which the inmates might hide from officers of the court.

EDWARD BISHOP and his wife, Bridget, lived in a house on the lot at the southern corner of Church and Washington streets, and extending to the present Lyceum Hall. It was here that the "puppets" were said to have been found.

SAMUEL SHATTUCK, the dyer, whose child was said to have been bewitched by Bridget, lived in the old house still in about its original condition, opposite the North church on Essex street, number 315. Cook and Bly, who testified against her, lived in the houses east of this, the last-named in a house facing on Summer street.

WILLIAM STACEY's horse and cart came to grief, it was said on account of Bridget's witchery, on Summer street, near the large elm tree by the corner of Norman.

ANN PUDEATOR lived north of the Common, between Oliver and Winter streets, in a house on the site of the brick residence numbered 35 Washington square.

SARAH INGERSOLL and others, who gave testimony against some of the victims, lived near Daniels street.

GILES COREY was pressed to death, it is thought, in a field now the site of the Prescott school house on Howard street. His homestead in Salem, where he lived prior to his removal to the farm in the present section of West Peabody, was very near the building, number 46 Boston street.

HON. C. W. UPHAM, the historian and author of Salem Witchcraft lived for years in a house on the site of the Bishop residence, on Washington street, and later at 313 Essex street, among the sites of the houses of Bridget Bishop's accusers.

CHAPTER III.

Public Buildings.

TO the visitor interested in educational matters, the schools of Salem will prove worthy of attention. The State Normal School for girls is at the corner of Summer and Broad streets. It is a large building of brick with freestone trimmings. It was dedicated Sept. 14, 1854. It is supplied with a fine set of scientific and chemical apparatus, including a telescope of fair power. Its library contains upwards of 9000 volumes. Tuition is free to those who agree to become teachers in the public schools. For the assistance of those who find even the moderate expense burdensome, the state makes an annual appropriation, one-half of which is distributed at the close of each term among the pupils from within the Commonwealth who merit and need aid. Permission to attend any of the exercises of the school can only be obtained by applying to the principal. Connected with the parishes of the St. James, Immaculate Conception and St. Joseph's are well equipped parochial schools, the new building on Harbor street for the St. Joseph's being one of the largest of the buildings in the city used for school purposes. The industrial school, lately established through the generosity of a prominent citizen, Mr. James B. Curwen, is located in a brick building in the rear of Kinsman block and the rudiments of mechanical draughting, carpentering, etc., are taught there. At the Phillips school will be seen an at-

tempt to introduce decoration of the wall space of the school rooms in a manner which shall be both artistic and educational. A free kindergarten is conducted at the rooms of the Woman's Bureau on Elm street and there are in the city other kindergarten and private schools of higher grade, principally for young children and girls, the location of which can be found in the Naumkeag directory.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSES :—

State Normal, Broad, corner of Summer.

High, built 1856, Broad, opposite Cambridge.

Oliver (Primary), Broad, next High School.

Bowditch, built 1870 (grammar), Flint, near Essex.

Lincoln (primary), Fowler street.

Endicott (primary), Boston, above Great Tree.

Phillips, built 1863 (boys' grammar), Washington square.

Bentley, built 1861 (girl's grammar and primary), Essex, opp. Bentley.

Lynde (primary), Herbert street.

Prescott (primary), Howard street.

Carlton (primary), Skerry street.

Brown (primary, including Naumkeag), Ropes street.

Bertram (primary), Willow avenue.

Saltonstall, built 1874 (grammar), Holly street.

Pickering, built 1862 (primary), School street.

Pickering (new), built 1893 (grammar), North street.

Upham (primary), North, above Mason.

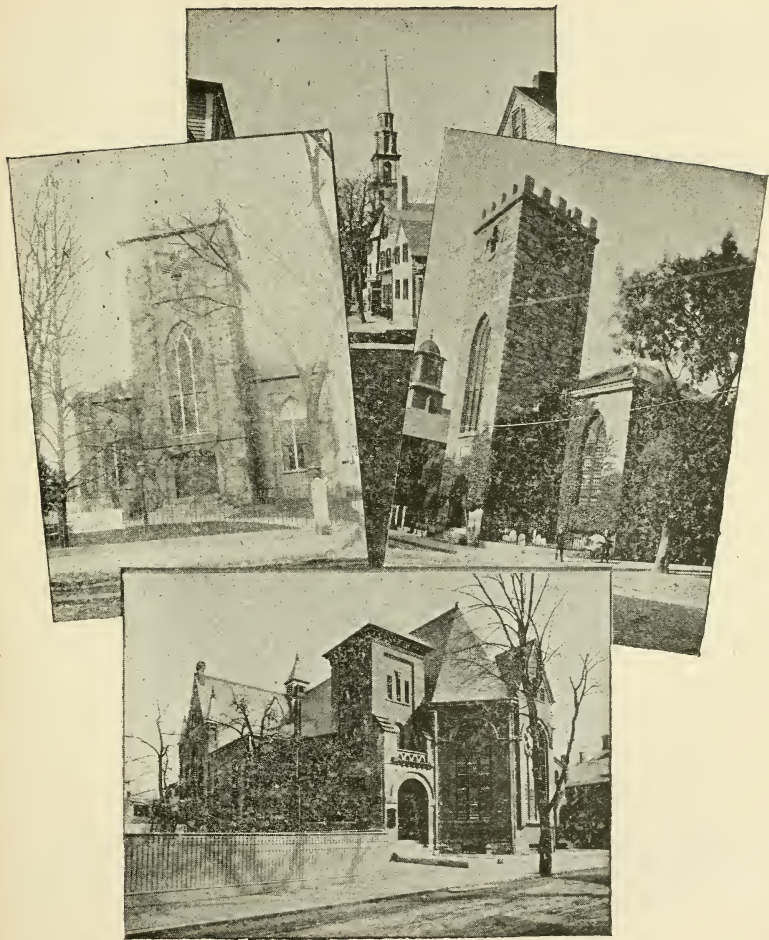
Pickman (primary), Dunlap street.

A. A. Low (primary), built 1893, Nichols and Prospect streets.

CHURCHES.—(The numbers in the list before the names refer to the order of arrangement in the following account of the churches :)

1. First (Unitarian), Essex, corner of Washington.
2. East (Unitarian), Washington square.
4. North (Unitarian), Essex, above North.
6. Barton Square (Unitarian), Essex, corner of Barton square.
8. Friends, Pine, corner of Warren.
9. St. Peter's (Episcopal), St. Peter, corner of Brown.
10. Grace (Episcopal), Essex, below Flint.
3. Tabernacle (Orthodox), Washington, corner of Federal.
5. South (Orthodox), Chestnut, corner of Cambridge.
7. Crombie Street (Orthodox), Crombie street.
11. First Baptist, Federal, below North.
12. Central Baptist, St. Peter, opposite Federal.
13. Calvary Baptist, Essex, corner of Herbert.
14. Universalist, Rust, below Federal.
15. Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic), Walnut, opposite Charter.
16. St. James (Roman Catholic), Federal, above Flint.
17. St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic ; French), Lafayette, above Harbor.
18. Lafayette Street (Methodist Episcopal), Lafayette street, corner of Harbor.
19. Wesley (Methodist Episcopal), North, near Essex.
20. New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), Essex, above Cambridge.
21. Advent, 127 North street.
22. Marine Society Bethel, foot of Turner.

1. *The First Church* (Unitarian) was organized in 1629. The present structure at the corner of Essex and Washington streets, the fourth church edifice of the society, was built in 1826 and remodelled in 1875. (The original frame of the first Puritan meeting-house is preserved at the Essex Institute, which see.) This society has occupied the present site since the erection of the first house of worship in 1634 and the mem-



North Church.

South Church.
Wesley Church.

St. Peter's Church.



ory of many historical events clusters about the spot. Two inscribed marble slabs at the head of the stairway leading to the second floor, where religious services are held, give the history of the church, the names of its pastors and their terms of service.

A bronze tablet has been placed on the wall at the northeast corner of the church which is inscribed as follows :

HERE STOOD FROM 1634 UNTIL 1673
THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE

ERECTED IN SALEM.

NO STRUCTURE WAS BUILT EARLIER
FOR CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP
BY A CHURCH FORMED IN AMERICA.

IT WAS OCCUPIED
FOR SECULAR AS WELL AS RELIGIOUS USES.

IN IT PREACHED, IN SUCCESSION,

I—ROGER WILLIAMS: II—HUGH PETERS:
III—EDWARD NORRIS: IV—JOHN HIGGINSON.

IT WAS ENLARGED IN 1639, AND
WAS LAST USED FOR WORSHIP IN 1670.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN SALEM,
GATHERED, JULY AND AUGUST, 1629,

HAS HAD NO PLACE OF WORSHIP BUT THIS SPOT.

Less than thirty years ago this society used an organ inscribed in large letters on two plates upon its front, "John Avery, London, Fecit, 1800." This, in old times, was considered a very fine organ. The one

now in use was built by Hutchings, Plaisted & Co. in 1875 and, although not large, is a well voiced instrument. The society possesses many interesting relics of the past, including the original early records and several pieces of old silver used in the communion service, but, unfortunately, several of the oldest and most interesting were melted down in 1815 and made into a basin. Among those now preserved are five cups, the gift of William Browne, a cup from Sarah Higginson in 1720, one from Mary Walcott in 1729 and a flagon from Samuel Browne in 1731.

2. *The East Church* (Unitarian), or Second Church as it was formerly called, was organized in 1718 by a separation from the First church, the present edifice of freestone being built in 1846. Richard Upjohn the architect was born in England in 1802 and came to America in 1829. He built a cathedral at Bangor, Maine, and Trinity, St. Thomas and Grace churches in New York City where he died in 1878. The old wooden meeting-house previously occupied by the society on Essex at the corner of Hardy street was made famous by Dr. William Bentley, the historian and scholar, who preached there from 1783 until 1819 and who lived in the house still standing, number 106 Essex street. The bell formerly on the old house rings daily from the tower of the Bentley school house on Essex street, and the rooster which lifts his head and officiates over the winds above it was from the same church and, if tradition may be relied upon, still contains, sealed up in his capacious crop, old hymn books and some of Dr. Bentley's sermons. The bell as the inscription upon it states, was cast by "Revere and sons, Boston, 1801." It is a very interesting relic, for one of Paul Revere's bells is a prize for any city to own. The society possesses many interesting communion cups and other gifts of its early members. The present attractive edifice has recently been placed in thorough repair, its gothic decorations making it one of the finest church interiors in the city.

3. *The Tabernacle Church* (Orthodox Congregational), separated from the First church in 1735 and, in fact, was by warm adherents claimed for many years to be the First church itself. The society occupied buildings on Essex street and on the present site and built the structure it now occupies in 1854. The large organ built by Woodberry and Harris is one of the finest in the city. The spire of this church, which is 180 feet high, was, until the erection of the new St. James church on Federal street, considered to be the loftiest in Salem. Salem was the first port from which missionaries sailed for Calcutta. This was in 1812. Some of the early meetings in the mission cause were held in a room of the house now numbered 16 Lynde street, which was then the residence of Walter Price Bartlett. On February 6, 1812, five persons were consecrated to the mission work at the Tabernacle church, not the present building, but one on the same spot, on the corner of Washington and Federal streets. In the vestry of the present church there is preserved, besides the study chair of the Rev. Dr. Worcester, an old pastor of the church, a settee, with an inscribed plate on it telling us: "Upon this seat Rev. Messrs. Newell, Judson, Nott, Hall and Rice sat in the Tabernacle church, Salem, Feb. 6, 1812, when ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry as missionaries to the Heathen in Asia." The church also owns some old and interesting pieces of plate.

4. *The North Church* (Unitarian) was formed by a separation from the First church in 1770, the first meeting house being built in 1772 on North, at the corner of Lynde street, the present site of the residence of Dr. C. A. Carlton. Here Dr. Thomas Barnard preached on the eventful Sunday the British troops under Col. Leslie passed the door on their way to the North Bridge, when that worthy peacemaker left his pulpit and hastened to the scene of the disturbance to urge, successfully, the avoidance of bloodshed. The present beautiful edifice on Essex street

just above North, vine-clad in summer and retired behind lofty elms, was built in 1835, G. J. F. Bryant being the architect, and some interior ornamentation added in 1848. It is after the style of an old English parish church and the excellent gothic interior finish and high-backed pews correspond well with this idea. In the church are tablets to the memory of Revs. Thomas Barnard, John Emery Abbot and John Brazer, ministers of the church and, in the minister's room, a memorial gift of a member of the church, is another tablet inscribed to the memory of the donor's wife. The church was built largely under the supervision of the late Francis Peabody whose love of the beautiful in architecture has left a good influence in Salem in many ways. The organ, built by Hook and Hastings is an exceedingly fine instrument and the society has many interesting cups and vessels used in the communion service which date from the organization of the church. An elegant stained glass window, by Mr. John La Farge of New York city, was placed in the church in 1892. It is inscribed "In memory of Francis and Martha Peabody By Their Children." The principal features are the full length figures of Faith and Charity. On week days, entrance may be obtained to the church at precisely one o'clock during the time of ringing the "one o'clock bell."

5. *The South Church* (Orthodox Congregational) separated from the Third or Tabernacle church in 1774, and occupied an Assembly hall on Cambridge street, the site of the present vestry of the society, until the large wooden church edifice was built in 1804. The spire of this church was blown down by the great September gale of the same year and the present beautiful spire replaced it. It was designed by Samuel Macintire and is considered one of the best works of that noted home architect. This is, therefore, the oldest church edifice in the city and, except for interior alterations, remains unchanged since built. It was entirely renovated and tastefully decorated in 1888 and a new organ built by Hutch-

ings placed in it in 1891. From the centre of the church hangs a beautiful crystal chandelier for candles which was imported in 1807 by Mr. John Jenks, and given to the church by subscriptions from liberal members of the society. It is stated to have cost one thousand dollars and it has arms for thirty candles. About 1840 this chandelier was taken down and lay hidden in the cellar of the church until, with the revival of good taste and the appreciation of the good work of old times, it was hung in its former place in 1888. This is one of the largest churches in the city; the spire is 166 feet high and, for the interest of the curious, who may desire to guess at the size of objects at a great height, they may be told that the vane which surmounts this spire is just six feet and one inch long from the tip of the arrow to the extreme point of the blazing sun at the other end. The bell which weighs rather more than 1,300 pounds is inscribed "Thomas Mears and Son, London, Fecit, 1807." The clock, which has works for striking the hour only, was on the old first church, corner of Essex and Washington streets, probably more than one hundred and twenty years ago. It was removed to the old North church on North street in 1826, and to the South church in 1836. It has a curious old iron frame, a pendulum ten feet long and, for weights, wooden boxes filled with stones. It is said to have been made by a Beverly blacksmith; perhaps Samuel Luscomb, who made the old clock for the East church, made this one also. It is an interesting old piece of home workmanship.

6. *The Independent Church* (Unitarian), or Barton Square church as it is commonly called, was the last direct outgrowth of the First church. The separation occurred in 1824 and the present edifice was built in that year, Thomas W. Sumner of Brookline being the architect.

7. *The Crombie Street Church* (Orthodox Congregational) was an offshoot from the then flourishing Howard street or Branch church, itself an outgrowth of the Tabernacle and thus indirectly of the First church.

The Howard street church went out of existence and the church edifice was taken down in 1867. The communion plate was sold and the proceeds divided among the remaining members and the bell removed to the tower of the central Baptist church where it is now in use. The Crombie street society now occupies the plain brick building which was erected on the street of that name in 1828 for a theatre, but which as such did not flourish, and the building was dedicated to church purposes, Nov 22, 1832. Extensive repairs and alterations were made by the church in 1892 and several memorial windows added.

8. *The Friends Society*, or Quaker church as it is too often improperly called, occupies a simple brick building among tall horsechestnuts, on the corner of Pine and Warren streets. The Friends held services in Salem as early as 1657, but the first meeting-house was not erected until 1688. It was built on land given by the celebrated old quaker Thomas Maule who lived in a house on the site of the present residence of Mr. James B. Curwen, 331 Essex street. The meeting-house occupied the site of the new residence of Mr. Gifford, 377 Essex street. There was another meeting-house of wood, at the corner of Pine and Essex streets, where the Friends burying ground may now be seen, but it was given up some years ago. The present meeting-house of the society was built in 1832.

9. *St. Peter's Church* (Ep'scopal). The present English gothic church of stone occupied by this society, at the corner of Brown and St. Peter streets, was built in 1833 on the original land given by Philip English, a famous merchant of his day, for the first church edifice erected by the society in 1733. During the war of the Revolution, public feeling against everything English ran so high that a law was enacted by the State Legislature forbidding the reading of the Episcopal service under penalty of £100 and one year imprisonment, and religious services

were consequently suspended, while the property of the society was injured by direct violence. But calmer times came and this society now enjoys prosperity. The old bell, familiar to the ears of Salemites for a century and a half still hangs in the St. Peter's tower. It was cast by Abel Rudhall at Gloucester, England. It was first rung in 1740 and is, therefore, the oldest church bell in the city. The initials of the maker, "A. R.," surmounted by a crown upon the bell, has been supposed by many persons to mean Anne Regina and hence the story that Queen Anne gave this bell to the society. From this foundry, about the same time, came the chime of bells now in the tower of Christ's church in Boston, generally acknowledged to be the best in this region. In 1885 a chime of ten bells was placed in the St. Peter's tower and these are rung every Sunday and on days of service during the week. In the old edifice was the first organ ever placed in a Salem church and which was imported from England by John Clark in 1743. A second organ followed in 1770 which was exchanged in 1819 for one imported from England by Dr. B. L. Oliver who had it in his private residence and who even neglected his profession so fond was he of playing on this instrument. The tablets containing the Apostles Creed, Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, which were painted by John Gibbs of Boston in 1738 for the old church, are still preserved, as well as the large folio volume of Common Prayer given the church in 1744 by the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Onslow, then speaker of the House of Commons of Great Britain. There are still several memorial plates and cups used by the church dated 1757, 1771 and 1785, but as was the case at the First church, the iconoclast not very long ago, seized upon many interesting relics of the past and sent them to the melting pot to be made into something of modern style, to the sincere regret of the present officers of the society. In the church and chapel are tablets to the memory of early members of the

Episcopal church in Salem, including John and Samuel Brown, members of the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1628, and of the first council, Philip English, John Touzel and John and Mary Bertram, the parents of Capt. John Bertram, whose name is associated with nearly every charitable institution in the city. Among the tablets to the memory of deceased rectors of the church, that to Rev. James Oliver Scripture has an excellent medallion likeness of Mr. Scripture moulded by Miss Louisa Lander, the well-known artist, and a member of the parish. In the church yard, near the street, is the head-stone inscribed: "Here lyes buried ye body of Jonathan Pue, Esq., Late surveyor and searcher of his majesties' customs in Salem, New England," who died in 1760, at the age of 66 years. This is the same whom Hawthorne has made famous by using his name in the "Introduction to the Scarlet Letter."

10. *Grace Church* (Episcopal) was organized in 1858 by members who separated from St. Peter's augmented by many from other societies in Salem. The present modest church edifice was built in 1858 and enlarged in 1889. It contains a very beautiful pulpit of carved oak, a memorial gift of a member of the society and a very fine stained glass window was placed over the altar in 1892, through contributions of members of the society, to the memory of Mrs. James P. Franks the wife of the rector of the church. The window was designed by Henry Holiday, R. A., of London, and is made additionally interesting from the fact that it was chosen by the late Bishop Brooks while visiting England in 1891.

11. *The First Baptist Society*, organized in 1804, worship in the pleasantly situated church building on Federal street below North which was erected in 1806, entirely remodelled in 1868, injured by fire in 1877 and again repaired in 1878. The tower contains one of the largest bells in the city, cast by H. N. Hooper of Boston, in 1865, and a fine modern clock.

12. *The Central Baptist Church*, also known as the Second Baptist, having separated from the First Baptist Society in 1825, built the present edifice on St. Peter street, facing Federal, in 1826. This was raised and entirely remodelled in 1877. In the tower is the bell formerly on the Howard street church.

13. *The Calvary Baptist Church* was formed in 1870 and the present edifice erected by the society at the corner of Essex and Herbert streets, in 1873.

14. *The Universalist Church* was organized in 1810, services having been held in various places in town as early as 1804. The edifice on Rust street, facing Federal, was built in 1808 and has several times been remodelled, the last time in 1878 when a tower was added and the interior decorated in the oriental style. A large and convenient vestry and hall connected with the church, and fronting on Ash street, was built in 1889. A new Hutchings organ was added in October, 1888.

15. *Church of the Immaculate Conception* (Roman Catholic). The large brick edifice on Walnut street, facing Charter, was built in 1857 and remodelled and a tower added in 1880. The church was consecrated in 1890. The bell is the largest in the city weighing 3250 pounds, the tone B. It was cast by the Blake Bell Foundry of Boston and was blessed on July 9, 1891. The inscription on it reads: "Immaculate Conception Parish to the Sacred Heart." Name, "St. Mary's." The organ in this church was built by W. H. Ryder of Boston. Roman Catholic services were held in Salem as early as 1790 and a church was organized in 1811. The first edifice, St. Mary's, was built at the corner of Mall and Bridge streets, in 1821, on land given by Simon Forrester. This edifice was occupied until 1857 and in 1877 it was torn down being considered unsafe.

16. *St. James Church* (Roman Catholic). The wooden structure on

Federal street, above Flint, was built in 1849 to accommodate the increasing congregations which overcrowded St. Mary's Church. It has remained with but little change to the present time and now gives place to the conspicuous gothic edifice just completed with a tower and spire two hundred feet high and a height in the interior from pavement to ridge-pole of 87 feet.

17. *St. Joseph's Church* (Roman Catholic; French), on Lafayette street above Harbor, was organized in 1873. The present edifice of wood was erected in 1883. It contains the large organ, built by J. H. Wilcox and Co. in 1870, originally placed in Mechanic Hall through the efforts of a committee of citizens interested in the Salem Oratorio Society, and which was sold to the church by the Hall corporation.

18. *The Lafayette St. Methodist Episcopal Church*, at the corner of Harbor street, was built and dedicated in 1853. This society had previously occupied a smaller house of worship on Sewall street, which was again occupied in 1872, as Wesley Chapel, by members who withdrew from the Lafayette St. Society, and who, largely augmented in numbers, re-organized as

19. *The Wesley Church* and, in 1888, erected the large brick and stone church edifice on North street a few doors from Essex. In construction this is quite different from any other church building in the city. By means of sliding doors, the seating capacity can be much increased by connecting the Sunday school rooms which are on the street end of the building, with the large audience room. The windows of the church being of stained glass present a most attractive appearance in the evening when services are being held, the brightly lighted interior reflecting through the large gothic window on North street. The church has been the recipient of a fine organ, a memorial gift from a member of the society, the builders being Woodberry and Harris.



Custom House.



Post Office.

20. *The New Jerusalem Church* (Swedenborgian), on Essex near Cambridge, was built in 1871, meetings of this sect having been held in halls and private houses in Salem since 1840.

21. *The Advent Christian Church*, 127 North street, was built in 1890, the society having been organized in 1875.

22. *The Marine Society Bethel* at the foot of Turner street was built in 1890 with funds received by request from Capt. Henry Barr. It is conducted as a non-sectarian chapel, the different ministers of the neighborhood officiating.

A Seaman's Bethel Society holds meetings in the rooms at the corner of Turner and Derby streets, and religious services are also held by the Deaf Mutes and other organizations which do not own or occupy church edifices.

There are Parish or Guild houses connected with the St. Peter's and the Central Baptist Societies.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Salem Custom House is chiefly interesting from its association with Nathaniel Hawthorne, and with Gen. James Miller, of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. It is not exactly a monument to the commercial grandeur of the old port, for it was only built in 1818-19, a period a little beyond the romantic epoch in the history of Salem, and it goes without saying that it has no antiquarian interest about it, though visitors often expect to find it a picturesque and time-worn structure. In point of fact it is as substantial, dignified and well kept a building as the city contains, with a little history of its own perhaps worth recounting, beside having been graced with the occupancy of several persons of the highest distinction. In the old days when the word Salem was the synonym for everything brilliant and heroic in a commercial way, the custom house, strangely enough, was a movable establishment ; the office followed the collector from house to house wherever he might happen to reside,

and if he chanced to be a bachelor and a victim of the boarding-house habit, it might be impossible for a shipmaster setting out for a voyage to conjecture where it would be found upon his return, or even find it when he did wish to enter his homeward cargo. Sometimes it was in a hired room as the post office is to-day, the migratory collector's office being moved about like a nomad from Creek street, North street corner to Neck Gate, to Gedney court, to Central street, to Newbury street corner, and to one or more buildings on Essex street, until the custom house was finally provided in 1819. The office was once on the west side of Central street, where a carved and painted eagle still marks its entrance. During all these years names now famous were added to the roll of collectors and surveyors. William Fairfax was collector when he left Salem for Virginia to found a family. Surveyor Pue owes his immortality to his successor Hawthorne. William Hathorne, the romancer's ancestor, was collecting a tonnage tax in gun-powder, at a half a pound per ton in 1667. The names of Browne, Lynde, Bowditch, Veren, Palfray, Hiller and Lee grace the list, and James Cockle, upon whose petition for a writ to search for smuggled molasses, James Otis made his memorable plea against writs of assistance, was at the time collector of Salem. The site upon which the custom house stands was the homestead of George Crowninshield, the progenitor of a numerous race, of whom his sons, Hon. Benjamin, was a member of congress and secretary of the navy under Madison, and Hon. Richard was a member of congress who declined an offer of a like distinction. The land had been a portion of the Derby estate, and came to Mr. Crowninshield through a marriage with Elias Haskett Derby's sister. It was a fine old house with pilasters in front like the Pickman-Derby-Brookhouse mansion on Washington street, and like that was crowned with a cupola, but on its top in the place of the eagle of the latter, it had a merchant holding at arm's length a spy-glass. It had



Law Library.

Court Houses.

a famous fruit and flower garden and stables in the rear, and compared well in every way with the best of our pre-revolutionary architecture. A committee of such merchants as John Derby, Nathaniel Silsbee, Robert Stone, Stephen White and Joseph Peabody selected the spot in behalf of the government, and John Derby removed a warehouse of his which stood in front that the harbor view might be unobstructed. Perley Putnam, the nestor of our city government, and John Saunders, the cadetman and first captain of the light infantry, took the contract to build it, and Judge Story, Secretary Crowninshield, Senator Silsbee, Willard Peele and Joseph Peabody commended the work in a report to the government. There are pine boards in the dado, twenty-six inches wide in the clear, slates of rare quality and dimensions were imported from Wales, and flagstones for the sidewalks from Potsdam, N. Y., by the way of the St. Lawrence. The cost was \$36,000. From a cupola on top, custom officers keep watch for infractions of the revenue laws. The building contains a portrait of Joseph Hiller, the first collector under the constitution, given by the family, and a bust of Lincoln, a copy in plaster of the famous Volk bust, made on Lincoln's first leaving his home in Springfield, Ill., to occupy the White House. This particular plaster cast was procured from the sculptor and used by the late Joseph Ames in painting the portrait of Lincoln placed by the merchants of Boston in Faneuil Hall. He then presented it to Robert S. Rantoul, at that time collector of the port, who placed it on perpetual deposit at the custom house. But the interest manifested in the Salem custom house centres mainly in the fact that some years of Mr. Hawthorne's service in the customs department were spent here as surveyor of customs, in the southwesterly office on the first floor of the building. His desk, upon the lid of which he scratched his autograph with his thumb-nail, is still to be seen at the Essex Institute, and it is not unlikely that some of his compositions may have been written on it. The

room in which tradition says "The Scarlet Letter" was discovered is that in the rear of the collector's private office on the second floor of the easterly side of the building, and was in Hawthorne's day and for some years after an unfinished chamber, filled with old papers in barrels and with waste and confusion generally. The papers were afterwards filed as well as they could be and placed in the attic, but no sufficient restrictions being enforced they were raided by autograph hunters and claim agents in search of evidence of demands for pensions and shares in prizes captured in the wars with England, and suffered great depletion. The old records before the Revolution are all missing. The story is that they were taken to Halifax on the outbreak of the war of Independence by the last royal collector. Another account is that they perished in the great fire of 1774, which attacked the town house where they were deposited.

POST OFFICE.—The United States Post Office occupies the lower floor of the building at 118 and 120 Washington street, having quarters specially arranged for the business of this department of the public service. The attention of the stranger will at once be attracted to this building, which was erected in 1883, by the colonial character of its architecture, which is also well carried out in its next-door neighbor, the Peabody building. Over the main entrance to the Post Office is a fine reproduction in wood carving of the United States coat of arms, and over the southern door on Washington street, one of the city seal. The Post Office is open on week days from 7.30 A. M. till 8 P. M., and a half hour later on Saturdays. On Sunday the office is open from 11.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. Free collections and deliveries are made three times daily from all parts of the city except on Sundays, when one collection is made but no delivery, and hourly collections are made from the "scarlet" letter-boxes in the central portion of the city on week days. Salem Post Office is a money-order office for domestic points, and for all foreign points. There

are eight mails on week days for Boston, four for New York City, and the same number for Philadelphia, Washington, the South and West. One general mail is made up on Sunday.

COURT HOUSES.—Tradition tells us that the first Court House in Salem was situated on the west side of Washington street about where the present post-office building is located. This building was moved in 1677 by Joshua Buffum and set in the middle of Washington street about opposite Church street then known as Eppes lane and facing Essex street. Its upper part was fitted up in 1679 for the accommodation of the courts. In this court house the witchcraft trials were held and a bronze tablet recently put up on the Brookhouse estate gives the story in brief and marks the spot. In 1718 the Court of General Sessions, finding this court house too small, ordered the erection of a new building twenty feet stud, thirty broad and forty long, the upper story for the court and the lower for town business. This town and court house erected on Washington street opposite the First church and thirty-two feet distant therefrom and facing Essex street was destined to be the theatre of some of the most important events in the history, not only of Salem, but of the country. These events are referred to elsewhere and are recorded on a tablet placed on the First church. The square here has been named Town House Square.

In 1785 another town and court house was built and it was again located in the middle of Washington street but farther north than the witchcraft court house. Its west side faced the Tabernacle church and its front was towards Essex street. From the balustrade of this court house General Washington was presented to the assembled crowd when he made his northern tour.

The building of the tunnel under Washington street necessitated the building of a new court house and the present granite building was erected

on the corner of Federal and Washington streets. The city of Salem provided the lot on which it is built. Ground was first broken July 8, 1839, and the building was completed in 1842. Its dimensions are 55 feet broad and 105 long and two stories high. Its four columns, two at each end, are of the Corinthian order. Their flutes and capitals are said to be copied from those in the Tower of Winds at Athens. Each column is three feet, ten inches in diameter and thirty-two feet high including the base and capital. The walls are solid granite and all the floors are supported by brick arches. The cost of the building was about \$80,000. The architect was Richard Bond of Boston. The principal contractors were Samuel S. Standley and Henry Russell, jr., masons of Salem. The building was first opened for public use March 21, 1842, with a session of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Warren presiding. From the time of the opening up to Oct. 3, 1862, this building was the only court house in Salem. The courts were held in the upper story while the lower was devoted to county offices. This court house was remodelled in 1889 and the whole lower floor devoted to the registry of deeds and the second story to the probate and insolvency office and probate court room. There is not much to interest the general visitor in this building but the antiquary and genealogist delight to pore over the old records of wills and deeds running back as they do to 1640 and disclosing many a clew to old family relationships. The land adjoining this building was purchased in 1857 and a brick court house built thereon in 1861. The building was formally dedicated to the use of the courts Friday, Oct. 3, 1862. Enoch Fuller was the architect and Simeon Flint and Abraham Towle the contractors. Authority was obtained from the legislature to expend \$25,000 in its erection. The expenditure was within the appropriation, as noteworthy a fact as anything connected with its history. The outside of this building when built was covered with mastic but in the

fall of 1891 this was removed, a new covering of brick was laid and a tower added on front, thus bringing the outside into harmony with the new annex.

In 1887, the construction of an additional fireproof building was commenced to connect with the brick court house. It was finished in 1889 at an expense of \$147,115.31. The architects were Wheelwright & Northend, and the contractors, Parsons & Peterson. The new building while annexed to the court house of 1861 overshadows it both in size and in architectural pretensions. It was dedicated Feb. 2, 1889. Hon. William D. Northend, chairman of the bar committee, presented a report and Hon. Eben F. Stone delivered an address to the bar of Essex county. The building, thus dedicated, contains on the lower floor large and commodious rooms occupied by the clerk of courts, county treasurer and county commissioners, and the second story a small court room ; but the feature of this court house, its crowning glory, is the grand and spacious room provided for the law library. On entering it, you are confronted with a fireplace so magnificent in size and so elegant in its proportions that it seems to dominate the whole room. You soon find, however, that the entire apartment is up to the standard set by the fireplace. The oak finish is appropriate and elegant and the massive furniture accords in beauty with its surroundings. Portraits of distinguished members of the bar are hung around the room, among them being portraits of Judge Otis P. Lord and Judge George F. Choate, both by F. P. Vinton of Boston, and one of Rufus Choate by the late Joseph Ames, presented by Gen. Benj. F. Butler. A fine full-length portrait of Chief Justice Shaw, by the late William M. Hunt, hangs over the Judge's bench in the front court room and is considered one of the best efforts of that distinguished artist. But the attraction in this court house, which brings to it annually thousands of visitors from all parts of this country, as well as many from foreign

lands, is to be found in the office of the clerk of the courts. Here the curious may find, in manuscript, all the testimony taken in the famous witchcraft trials and the original death warrant of Bridget Bishop with the return of the sheriff thereon, which return, serious and solemn as was the business, provokes a smile when we read that he "caused her to be hung by the neck till she was dead *and buried*;" and find that, as if realizing that he was going rather too far, he has drawn his pen through the words "and buried." Here also may be seen the "witch pins" so called from having been produced in court at the trials as among the instruments of torture used by the accused. They were at first pinned into the original papers containing the written testimony but as their number seemed to be diminishing with the increasing number of visitors, what are left have been put in a small vial and securely sealed.

The clerk's office is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Saturday when it is closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Supreme Court sits in Salem on the third Tuesday of April, and on the first Tuesday of November. The Supreme Court holds sessions for civil business in Salem on the first Mondays of June and December; for criminal business on the fourth Monday of January. The Probate Court sits in Salem on the first and third Mondays in each month, except in August, when a session is held on the first Monday only.

DISTRICT COURT.—The First District Court of Essex occupies the second story of a building of brick, with granite trimmings, on Washington street, opposite the B. & M. railroad station. The site occupied was filled in a few years since, when Washington street was extended across the South river. Until within twenty years, schooners came up to the old "City Mills," where the R. R. engine house now stands. Sessions of the District Court are held at 9 A. M. daily for criminal business, and on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. for civil business.

The County Jail is on St. Peter street, the grounds extending to the corner of Bridge street. It is a solid structure of granite. The original building was erected in 1813 and the present building in 1884-5. It is one of the most substantial jails in the state. Visitors are admitted from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

The pillory and stocks were among the older instruments of punishment and the whipping post remained in more or less active use until 1805. A picture painted in 1765 showing the whipping post in the centre of Washington street may be seen at the Essex Institute.

PUBLIC HALLS.—Mechanic Hall, on Essex street nearly opposite Sewall street, is the principal hall for theatrical entertainments in the city. It has a seating capacity of about 1100. It is owned by the Mechanic Hall Corporation. It was built in 1839, and remodelled in 1870.

Lyceum Hall, on Church street, seats about 600. It was built in 1831, and is owned by the Salem Lyceum, an organization which inaugurated a course of lectures the year previous, and has continued them every season since, at the uniform rate of \$1 for each course. The list of those who have lectured before the "Lyceum" includes the names of the most famous lecturers of America. This is the oldest institution of the kind (with perhaps a single exception) in the country.

Academy Hall, number 157 Essex street, has a seating capacity of 350. It is one of the finest lecture and concert halls of its size in the state, its acoustic properties and ventilation being of the best. It is lighted with incandescent electric lights and is handsomely decorated and furnished. It is the property of the Peabody Academy of Science.

Washington Hall is in the upper story of the Stearns Building on the northeast corner of Essex and Washington streets, which was erected about 1771. This quaint and now deserted hall was for a number of years

after it was opened a popular place for parties and other gatherings. It is a curious survival of an antique hall.

Hamilton Hall, corner of Chestnut and Cambridge streets is owned by the South Building Corporation, built in 1805 and named in honor of Alexander Hamilton who had visited Salem and who had here many of his warmest admirers. This hall has ever been the centre of Salem's social activity and in it have been held the "Assemblies" and many noticeable anniversary dinners and celebrations. Lafayette was entertained at an elegant dinner in this hall in 1824.

There are a number of other halls well suited for dancing parties and social meetings. Post 34 Grand Army occupies a hall at 17 St. Peter street.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD STATION.—One of the most imposing building fronts in the city is that of the Boston and Maine Railroad passenger station, Washington street. It has two high granite towers, and a solid granite arched entrance of beautiful design. The building was erected in 1847, and, with the exception of the front, was rebuilt in 1882, the wooden portion of the structure having been destroyed by fire on the night of April 6, of that year. The railroad tunnel passing under Washington street is 650 feet long and was completed in 1839.

There are flag stations at North St., and Flint St. at which the Lowell and Wakefield trains stop, and one named "Atlantic" on the Marblehead branch. The "Forest River" station also on the Marblehead branch is on Lafayette St. near the Marblehead and Salem boundary line.

The Naumkeag street-railway station is at Town House Square.

ARMORY OF THE SALEM CADETS.—The Armory of the Salem Cadets, 136 Essex street, stands on land occupied by the residence of Governor Simon Bradstreet. The residence of the late Col. Francis Peabody which forms the portion of the armory fronting on Essex street was built about 1818.

In 1890, the Stephen Abbott Associates of the Cadets purchased this house and added the drill shed which is 86 feet long and 79 feet wide. This hall is used for large meetings and fairs as well as the drills of the battalion. The rooms of the old mansion are admirably fitted for the uses to which they are put by this organization. The "Banqueting Hall," a room elaborately ornamented in carved oak for Colonel Peabody, is an interesting feature of the house. In this room, Prince Arthur of England was entertained at dinner on the occasion of his attending the funeral of George Peabody, the banker, Feb. 8, 1870. It is located in an addition to the house; the architecture is gothic, after the style of the Elizabethan period. At one end is a stained glass window of four panels containing representations of both sides of the Massachusetts seal, the seal of the City of Salem and the Peabody coat-of-arms. The window has, besides, other designs. At the opposite end is a fireplace with Dutch jambs surmounted by a heavy chimney piece of oak elaborately carved and containing niches ornamented with statuettes. The central figure is Queen Victoria, and two other figures stand at each side. A lion surmounts the whole with a guardsman and priest at either hand. The walls of the room are arranged to admit light by opening doors leading to long windows at first not discovered by the visitor. The motive of the whole design gives the effect of a chapel, while a bronze chandelier, fitted with electric lights, casts about it a soft glow in keeping with the character of this unique room. The reception room on the first floor of the building is also as Colonel Peabody decorated it, with a fine Carrara mantel supported by caryatids, and with door frames and other finish in a style of architecture to conform. A small room, also on the lower floor, is decorated in the oriental style. The entire building is handsomely furnished and decorated with portraits of commanders of the Corps and military pictures in nearly every room. Two portraits (see list of portraits) by

J. Harvey Young, who was a Salem boy, living on Oliver street, and became a distinguished portrait painter, are deserving of special notice for their historic and romantic as well as their artistic interest. One is the portrait of Colonel Ellsworth and was painted from life while he was in Boston with his celebrated Chicago Zouaves. The companion picture, that of Lieutenant Brownell, was also painted in Boston from life and in the same uniform he wore at the time he shot Jackson, Ellsworth's assassin, at Alexandria. These two portraits and one other were all that Mr. Young saved from the great fire in Boston in 1872, when he immediately presented them to the Cadets. The likenesses, strong both in feature and character, are as valuable from their associations, as any portraits in Salem institutions.

The Salem Cadet band has its headquarters in the Armory building. This band, under the leadership of Mr. Jean Missud, has gained a national reputation. The Salem Band, one of the oldest organizations of this character in the state, has its rooms in Hale's building. The Eighth Regiment Band is located in a building on Front street. The Lafayette (French) Band has rooms on Lafayette street near the South bridge. Salem has always been noted for its excellent military and concert bands and its orchestras. The leadership of Jerome H. Smith of the old Salem Band and the connection of Mr. P. S. Gilmore as leader of the same organization, which he left to take charge of his famous Boston and New York military bands, and later his gigantic jubilee concerts, will always be remembered.

The Armory of the Salem Light Infantry is in Franklin Building. It consists of two large halls and ante-rooms. This organization furnished for the Union army during the war of the rebellion a very large number of officers and men.

CHAPTER IV.

City Buildings.

THE CITY HALL stands on Washington street just north of Town House Square. It has lately become an object of interest from the fact that within a few years a number of valuable paintings have been contributed to its collection, the whole properly marked with names and dates, and some of the unique antiquities of the old town records have been dug up and brought within reach of visitors.

The hall was built from the surplus revenue of the United States treasury distributed in 1837 to the states, and by them among the towns and cities. It was first used May 31, 1838, and cost when furnished about \$23,000. It was made necessary by the increase of business, and by the removal of the fine old Macintire court house, where the town offices were—the court house where Washington was received—in order to make way for the Eastern Railroad tunnel at the northend of Washington street. It has since been enlarged and its business capacity and cost about doubled by an extension in the rear, built in 1876. The whole lot is covered now and the hall is again outgrown. The front of the hall is a plain but rather effective granite façade surmounted with a gilded eagle, carved by Macintire, and originally placed on the wooden gateway at the western entrance of the Common, which disappeared in 1850. The first floor of the City Hall is devoted to the offices of the city treasurer,

clerk of the school board, superintendent of schools, water board and overseers of the poor on the right hand, and those of the city clerk, city messenger, inspector of buildings, superintendent of public property and board of health on the left. On the second floor an elegant chamber, remodelled in 1880 for the use of the mayor and aldermen, occupies the entire front of the building and contains a fine copy of Stuart's full-length Washington, painted for the state of Rhode Island and hanging at the capitol at Newport. This copy was made by James Frothingham on the order of Abiel Abbott Low of New York, who presented it in 1862 to his native city. The chamber contains also *fac simile* No. 34, done on silk, of the crayon portrait of General Grant, presented to his widow in 1885 by the Grand Army of the Republic. Portraits of Leverett Saltonstall, Salem's first mayor, painted by Charles Osgood, of Henry Kemble Oliver, who was mayor of Salem on his eightieth birthday, the gift of his family and painted by Miss Adelaide Cole, and of Charles Albert Read, the donor of \$40,000 the largest gift of money ever received by the City of Salem, of which he was a native, painted by J. Harvey Young, and presented in 1888 by his only son. The furnishings and decorations of the chamber are modern and tasteful, and it is brilliantly lighted at night with two electric chandeliers.

Across the entry and opening into it by wide swinging doors, is the common-council chamber, which remains substantially as to its furniture and appointments, with the exception of its electric lighting, as it was arranged in 1838. Its desks form a large circle around the chamber, which is amply large for the public reception of distinguished guests, for public hearings of general interest, and for such municipal functions as gather a large concourse of citizens, as well as for the ordinary meetings of the common council and school board, and for meetings of larger citizens' committees on extraordinary occasions. On the walls of this

well-designed and dignified council chamber will be found other pictures of interest and merit. Another Washington hangs here, the work of Jane Stuart, copied from a half length portrait painted by her father. The lettering under the picture commemorates the visit of Washington to Salem in 1789. On Washington's left hangs a striking likeness of the Marquis de Lafayette, a copy by Charles Osgood from a painting by the electrician, Morse, and the visit of the illustrious Frenchman to Salem in 1784 and 1824 are here recorded. Perhaps the best work in the hall is a portrait of Andrew Jackson, by Maj. R. E. W. Earle, of the General's military family, done at the time of his northern tour, in the course of which he visited Salem in 1833, and representing him as a much younger man and in a much less conventional light than the more familiar likenesses have done. The painting was presented to the city in 1891 by Benjamin Barstow, Esq.

The companion picture on the northern wall is a likeness, and a very good one, of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, as we knew him towards the end of his brilliant career, when he visited Salem in 1888. It is the work of C. C. Redmond. On the southern wall are the portraits of governor John Endicott, an admirable copy by Geo. Southard of the original painting in possession of the family, and of governor Simon Bradstreet, a copy by Joseph De Camp, of the portrait in the State House, Boston. On the right of the chair is a portrait of John Glen King, the president of our first Common Council, copied by Frank W. Benson in 1886, from a portrait by Charles Osgood, now the property of the Essex Institute. On the left of the chair hangs a curious old parchment, dated 1686, upon which is beautifully engrossed in that obsolete handwriting, the envy of our day, what purports to be a warranty deed of all our territory from the heirs of Nanepashemet to the selectmen of Salem in trust for the people. These Indian chiefs, most of them marksmen

in a double sense, for they executed this in every known way save affixing to it an autograph signature, undertook, for the consideration of twenty pounds, to confirm and establish the title of the white colonists beyond all cavil, and in witness of this generous intent affixed their sign manual in shapes which look like bows and arrows, and tomahawks, and fish hooks, and samp bowls, and tobacco pipes, and then added impressions in wax of a seal which some accommodating conveyancer placed at their service, and duly acknowledged the whole transaction as their free act before no less a personage than that august dignitary, Bartholomew Gedney. The first name in the eminent list of witnesses to the deed is that of Andrew Eliot, the octogenarian town clerk of Beverly, and ancestor of a distinguished progeny of Eliots all over the country, John Eliot Thayer and President Eliot of Harvard, being among the number.

This expedient was resorted to in order to secure our land titles against the threatened aggressions of James II, who was then bent on cancelling the colonial charters and arrogating all rights, privileges and immunities unto his royal person. In Connecticut the charter was secreted in the famous oak. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island, steps of the kind described were attempted, but although the courts of our sister state have shown some respect for these Indian tribes and based legal proceedings upon them, such has not been the result in Massachusetts.

The second floor, besides these two chambers and the necessary retiring rooms for the use of committees and members, furnishes two convenient offices for his Honor the Mayor, and a room for the street commissioner and the committee on streets, bridges and sewers, together with accommodations for the board of assessors, in which those functionaries pursue day by day, the dreadful work of dooming their fellow men.

In the city clerk's office may be seen the original of a contract for the enlargement of our first church, dated 1638, and executed by Governor



Public Library (Main Hall).

Public Library (Exterior).

Endicott, who probably wrote it, by John Woodbury, by Wm. Hathorne by Lawrence Leach and by Roger Conant on one part, and by John Pickering on the other. These signers all obtained at least a local celebrity, and Endicott, Woodbury and Hawthorne a good deal more. The signers on the one side represented the town, which was then identical, with the parish, and on the other was the ancestor of Timothy Pickering who in his time filled every place in Washington's Cabinet, and whose father and son were both conspicuous personages.

The City Hall is open from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. each day in the week, except Saturday, when it closes at 2 P. M. It is generally open in the evening for some meeting of a board or committee, so that the visitor will rarely seek admittance in vain, and will find the urbane messenger and his assistant, both veterans of the war, always pleased to act as guides in examining the art treasures and curiosities of the place. It is the peoples' heirloom and they like to have their guests enjoy it.

TOWN HALL.—The "Town Hall" and market house, now standing in the Market Square, was built in 1816. It cost about \$12,000. The lower story was opened as a market Nov. 25, 1816, and the hall above was first opened to the public July 8, 1817, the occasion of the visit of President Monroe to Salem. It was used for town meetings and other gatherings until the incorporation of Salem as a city, in 1836. The market house is leased to various parties for meat and provision "stalls." The land on which the Town Hall stands was a portion of the estate of Elias Haskett Derby, a successful merchant. He built in 1799 a mansion facing Essex street, which cost \$80,000. The square now occupied by the Town Hall was named Derby Square in his honor, but is generally referred to now as Market Square. The mansion of Mr. Derby was the most sumptuous and elegant ever erected in Salem. Its picture may be seen in the second edition of Felt's Annals. He lived in it but a few months and not long

after his death it was closed and offered for sale. No purchaser was found for so costly an establishment and the heirs finally conveyed it to the town for the purpose indicated. The estate extended in finely appointed grounds to the river and one condition of the gift was that a public fish market should be forever maintained on it. During the war of 1812-15, the provost marshal's office was in the old Higginson House in Higginson Square and the late Wm. H. Foster, then deputy provost marshal was the custodian of the mansion and used to take visitors over it in large numbers some confessedly from curiosity and some possessing a wish to inspect it with the idea that they might become buyers. It was torn down previous to 1816.

THE POLICE STATION.—The Police Station is No. 11 Front street. It is a plain brick building, and has a lockup connected with it. Its offices and guard room are well arranged. A very good library of upwards of 1,000 volumes, contributed by citizens and members of the police force, is arranged in cases in one of the rooms. A cabinet of police curiosities occupies a place in the assistant marshal's office.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The houses and apparatus of the fire department are modern in architecture and are well kept and cared for, the best examples being the quarters of the steamers on Church street and at the junction of Lafayette and Washington, and the hose house on North street. The locations are as follows:—

Steamer 1, "William Chase," Lafayette street corner of Washington.

Steamer 1, "City of Salem," and 3, "Victor," 30 Church street.

Hook and Ladder, "Franklin," 178 Bridge street.

Hose, "Constitution," Webb street near Bridge.

Hose, "J. A. Lord," 61 Boston street.

Hose, "Active," North street above Dearborn.

The Veteran Firemen's Association occupy the Hose house on Derby

street and have a hand engine of the old-fashioned kind which could be used in an emergency.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—Prior to 1660 the Almshouse occupied the site of the State Normal School at the corner of Broad and Summer streets and later a portion of the Common (Washington Sq.) was occupied for this purpose. The Almshouse now is the large old-fashioned brick building on city land at the “Neck” seen at the left from the road to the Willows. It was built in 1816, from the plans of Charles Bulfinch who was the architect. A large building adjoining this was erected in 1884, as a ward for the insane, W. D. Dennis being the architect. The grounds about the buildings are well cared for and a good farm is connected with the institution.

THE CITY FISH MARKET is at 21 Front street opposite Derby square. It is a brick building erected within a few years and with all the modern appliances for its special use. It stands on land given to the city for this especial purpose by E. H. Derby.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—Street and Lamp Department and City Water Works Department occupy buildings on Bridge street near the foot of Howard street. The buildings at Wenham Lake (six miles from the city) occupied as the pumping station of the City Water Works, and a building on Church street, occupied by the same department, are substantial brick structures. The City Hall, Police Station, almshouse and fire department stations are connected with the telephone exchange, which gives communication throughout the city, and the city has also a special police circuit and the well devised Pearce and Jones fire alarm system.

CHAPTER V.

Libraries, Scientific Institutions, etc.

Public Library.

ON the first of December, 1887, the heirs of Capt. John Bertram offered to the city his late residence on Essex street, at the corner of Monroe street, to be used for a public library. On the twenty-seventh of the same month the city accepted the gift and instructed its committee to petition the Legislature for authority to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 for the use of the library. By the provisions of the deed of gift the management of the library is vested in a board of seven trustees, six elected for life by the city council, and the mayor *ex-officio* a member and chairman of the board. The city council on Feb. 27, 1887, elected the trustees who at once began the work of preparing the building for use as a library. Scarcely any alterations were made in the exterior of the building but the first, second and third floors were entirely removed and rebuilt in a much stronger manner. The first story consists of one great hall entered through a vestibule and divided in the centre by a counter with a screen and spindle work above, making the entrance half of the building a public lobby about 24 by 38 feet all finished in oak, with a wainscot 3 feet 6 inches high, and tiled floor. Here the books are received and delivered over the counter. The rest of the floor is given up



Essex Institute (Exterior).

Essex Institute (Historical Room).

to stacking space and a small room for the use of the librarian. In the ell there is a small room for cataloguing books. At one end of the main hall on the chimney breast over the fireplace is the city seal carved in oak ; and at the other end a colonial staircase running up to the second story. On the second floor is the general reading room about 36 by 42 feet, with a wainscot of oak five feet high, painted walls and fitted with oak furniture. There is also a special reference room 17 by 26 feet finished in ash and a smaller room in the ell for the use of the trustees.

The third floor which is about 44 by 46 feet is used for stacking space. There is a large unfinished attic above this story. The basement, one half of which is entirely above ground, is taken up with a janitor's room, two work rooms for binding and repairing books and a boiler and coal room. The cost of the alterations on the building was \$22,153.10. The library was opened to the public for the delivery of books July 8, 1889. Upon the completion of the library building and removal of the books thereto there were 11,212 volumes on the printed finding-lists. There were in the library Aug. 1, 1893, 27,808 volumes. The building is surrounded with an ample area of land cultivated as a lawn in which may be seen one of the finest specimens of the elm tree to be found in this region. On the walls of the library hang excellent portraits of Rev. Joseph B. Felt, the author of "Felt's Annals of Salem," painted by Edgar Parker and presented to the library by Hon. J. B. F. Osgood, and of Capt. John Bertram, by F. P. Vinton of Boston, presented by his widow and daughters. Also a painting by Clement R. Grant entitled "A Witchcraft accusation" the gift of Mrs. C. B. Kimball, and "Ashore ; Low Tide," a painting by Ross Turner deposited by the artist. The library is open every day for the delivery of books (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., on Saturday until 9 P. M. The reading room is open every week day from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. and on Sundays from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M.

SALEM ATHENÆUM, PLUMMER HALL.— The Salem Athenæum was incorporated in March, 1810. Its character and objects are in many respects like those of the Boston Athenæum. The library consisting of 19,500 volumes is contained in a finely proportioned, lofty and well lighted hall in the second story, entrance to the same being had through an ante-room which is used as a reading room by the members. The number of shareholders is one hundred, but persons not proprietors can avail themselves of the privileges of the library by paying an annual subscription of six dollars. The library rooms are open from 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily except Sundays and holidays. Although the Salem Athenæum is not a free public institution, visitors may generally be admitted by applying to the librarian.

Plummer Hall is so called in honor of Ernestus Augustus Plummer, whose sister, directing that her gift should be recorded in his name, bequeathed to the proprietors of the Salem Athenæum the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of a piece of land and the erecting of a suitable building for the use of that society. The land on which Plummer Hall stands was once the property of Emanuel Downing, and has been the domicile of Gov. Bradstreet and the homestead estate of Hon. Nathan Reed, M. C. (inventor of a steam boat and nail machine) and of Joseph Peabody, at the time of its conveyance to the proprietors of the Athenæum. William H. Prescott, the historian, was born in the eastern chamber of the house which became in 1799, the Peabody Mansion. The lower floor of Plummer Hall is occupied by the Essex Institute for its art and horticultural exhibitions, its lectures and public meetings, and also for that portion of its library devoted to national and state documents college reports, Essex County and other newspaper files, and sundry special libraries which are not in such general demand as those placed in its own building.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE, 132 Essex street. This society was incorporated in 1848 having for its object the promotion of history, science and art in Essex County. It is supported by an annual assessment of \$3 from each of its members now numbering 325, and by the income from its funds. These, however, being inadequate at all times to meet the expenditures required in carrying out its objects, the society has to depend upon subscriptions and gifts from friends and well wishers. The society was formed by the union of the Essex Historical and the Essex County Natural History societies.

The Essex Historical Society was incorporated in 1821 having for its leading object the collection and preservation of all authentic material illustrating the civil history of the county of Essex. The venerable Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, who always took the most lively interest in whatever concerned American literature and science, was its first president. The zeal of the members and their friends, in a short time, gathered together a valuable collection of portraits and relics illustrative of the early history of the county, and the nucleus of a library, containing files of local newspapers, pamphlets, etc. These were first housed in Essex place on Essex street facing Central, then in a room over the Salem Bank where Downing Block now stands, and afterwards in Lawrence Place, at the corner of Washington and Front streets. The society had on its roll of membership the names of many men of wide distinction such as Timothy Pickering, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Nathaniel Silsbee, Nathan Dane, Daniel A. White, Rufus Choate, Leverett Saltonstall, Charles W. Upham, Stephen C. Phillips, Nathaniel Bowditch, Benjamin Pickman, Joseph B. Felt and others.

The Essex County Natural History Society was organized in 1833. It had at first a room in the second story of the building number 186 Essex street, opposite Central. The collection in the spring of 1834 was hardly

large enough to fill a bookcase which had been given to the society. In 1835, it moved into the fourth story of the Franklin building, at the corner of Washington square and Essex street, but this proving an unsuitable place it again moved in 1837, to the Masonic Hall on Washington street, where the Holyoke building now stands. Here the Museum occupied a room 15 by 30 feet, adjoining a larger one used for meetings and lectures. The collections could be seen by visitors at the meetings of the society and at the horticultural exhibitions, which were at this time frequent and popular. In 1842, the society moved to the rooms in the Pickman building, 173 Essex street, formerly occupied by the East India Marine Museum. This building was altered in 1844 when a number of new cases were built and the collection re-arranged. A small room on the lower floor served as a laboratory for zoölogical and anatomical work, and was occupied much of the time by active members of the society.

The Essex Institute at the time of its formation occupied the rooms of the above society at 173 Essex street, from which it moved in 1857 to the newly built Plummer Hall, where its museum was arranged in the lower story in the cases now used for books. About this time several young members of the Institute began the study of zoölogy with the elder Agassiz at the then new museum in Cambridge. They were still often in Salem and with their fellow students did much to improve the collections of the Institute and, in 1864, when several assistants left Cambridge they came to Salem and were employed part of the time at the Institute. In consequence of the activity of the Institute at this time in the study of natural history, and in collecting material for the formation of a large and valuable zoölogical and ethnological museum, the attention of Mr. George Peabody of London was called to the advisability of placing these departments upon a permanent and substantial basis, which was done by his gift and the establishment in 1867 of the Peabody

Academy of Science. The collections of the Institute were then transferred to the care of the trustees of the Academy and the energetic group of workers in natural history which had given Salem quite a name as a scientific centre, connected themselves with that institution. The efforts of the Institute since that time in advancing the cause of science have been confined to the publication in its Bulletin of articles relating to science and in aiding, through its field meetings and lectures, the spirit of research into matters connected with the natural history of the county. Contributions of specimens of a scientific nature which through members or others now come to the Institute are, under the arrangement with the Peabody Academy of Science, deposited with that institution where they are properly cared for, labelled, and exhibited. Since 1867, therefore, the objects of the Essex County Natural History Society have been carried out by the Academy and the special work of the Essex Institute has been in the way of local history and genealogy along the lines laid down by the founders of the Essex Historical Society. It has been the aim of the Institute to bring together as large a collection as possible to illustrate in every way the history of the county. A museum has been formed consisting of household and other utensils, illustrating the home life of the early settlers and those that followed them; revolutionary and other war relics, portraits, manuscripts, and everything which in any way can be considered as belonging to the different periods of the history of Salem and the County. In June, 1887, the Institute moved from Plummer Hall into its new building, 132 Essex street. This building was erected by Tucker Daland, a well-known merchant of Salem, in 1851, and afterwards became the property of his son-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Cox, from whose heirs it was purchased by the Institute, the amount paid being taken from a fund bequeathed by the late William Burley Howes. Through the generosity of friends of the society the building was handsomely fitted

for its new uses. The building, which is of brick with freestone trimmings, was designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant of Boston, and was planned after the model of the best type of houses built in the early part of this century with certain changes to suit it to modern ideas of comfort. It is therefore finely proportioned, dignified in character and in keeping with the purposes for which it is now used. Entering the building the visitor is ushered into a good-sized hall, in which stands a clock of early American make. On the walls hang the following paintings: "Interior" showing Japanese cabinet, old music books, etc. (this is a very old Dutch painting and is interesting, not only from its artistic merit, but for the fidelity with which the articles of bric-a-brac are depicted); "Destruction of the ship Harvey Birch," an episode of the Civil War; Scene from Henry VIII, after Peters by Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt. In the Secretary's office, on the left, can be seen a complete set of the publications of the Institute; a clock made by S. Hoadley, Plymouth (Conn.); a sketch of the City Seal by Ross Turner; a fac-simile of an agreement to enlarge the First Church, 1638, and a collection of engravings, photographs and manuscripts which are changed from time to time but are always of interest. Here, too, will be found the visitor's book for registry of names of those who desire to visit the First Church building in the rear. On the walls hang portraits of the officers of the Essex Historical and Essex County Natural History societies, the forerunners of the Essex Institute (see list of portraits), also interesting examples of the naval architecture of the period of Salem's greatest activity in foreign trade, comprising water colors of the ships Trent, Governor Endicott, Erin, John, Hazard, Mt. Vernon, Leander, Patriot and Francis; also three sketches of the schooner Baltic, 1766, and the following paintings: The old Court House built in 1785, with a view of Washington street; the launching of the ship Fame; Crowninshield's wharf, as it appeared during the embargo in 1806, painted by

George Ropes, and a whaling scene in the South Atlantic painted by Benj. F. West of Salem. Above the mantel hangs the portrait, by Vinton, of the late president of the Institute, Dr. Henry Wheatland, the gift of his nephews the late Hon. Stephen G. Wheatland and Mr. George Wheatland of Boston.

Passing through an ante-room one notices a cast of the Rosetta stone, the original of which is now in the British museum. This stone was discovered in August, 1799, near Rosetta, Lower Egypt. The three inscriptions are in three different languages — Hieroglyphic, Demotic (or language of the country) and Greek, being counterparts or repetitions of each other. They gave the main key and help to deciphering the hieroglyphics of Ancient Egypt. The event recorded is the decree issued at the coronation of Ptolemy Epiphanes, which took place at Memphis in the month of March 193 years before Christ. Here, also, are pictures of the ships Sooloo, Panay and Eliza ; the capture of the frigate Essex and a naval engagement between French and English Frigates, both the work of George Ropes ; a water-color view of Mocha, in Arabia ; lithographs of Lynn and Salem ; views of the court house, 1830 ; St. Peter's Church, 1833 ; East and North churches ; All Saints Church, Wilts county, England, and Church of Little Waldingford, Suffolk county, England ; views of Pickman house, 1744 ; Derby house, 1760 ; Roger Williams' house, 1635 ; Bradstreet house, 1700 ; Washington street, 1765 ; view of Harvard College, engraved by Paul Revere ; a view of Dartmoor prison, and a Napoleon burlesque, with a large collection of silhouettes and engravings of well-known citizens. Fire buckets ornament the doorways, and a bit of stained glass from one of the old Italian churches will also attract notice. The visitor then enters the historical museum, which occupies two rooms. The first case on the right is devoted to wearing apparel, toys, articles of personal use, etc. ; the second contains pewter, glass, household im-

plements, lamps, candle moulds, etc. ; the third contains tools, locks, models, etc. ; the fourth is devoted to marine models and instruments, a full-rigged ship in wood, whale's teeth engraved and ornaments made by sailors, and a two-hour glass used in pulpits in the old days to time the preaching ; the fifth, besides a coat of mail of the time of Cortez, contains weapons and military relics including several from Waterloo ; the sixth is devoted to the pottery collection—of special interest are the puzzle pitcher, the Nelson and Washington pitchers, the silvered pottery, a Delft plate of 1651, Lowestoft (really Oriental) ware, ginger jars of different periods, undecorated Canton ware, old blue china and examples of European and Oriental ware, tiles and common Italian pottery. In the centre of the room, in case six, are miniatures, funeral rings, etc. ; in cases seven and eight are personal relics, such as gloves of Governor Leverett, sun dial of Governor Endicott, sampler wrought by Ann Gower, wife of Governor Endicott ; baptismal shirt of Governor Bradstreet ; waistcoat of Captain Haraden, of the time of the Revolution ; Napoleon relics, including coffee cup belonging to set used by him during the retreat from Moscow ; watches of Rev. John Clarke, Captain Joshua Johnson and William Cleveland ; canes used by George Jacobs, executed for witchcraft 1692 ; lock of the room in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence ; a padlock and key weighing two grains ; cherry-stone containing 113 silver spoons ; tea from the Boston Harbor Tea party. Case nine contains seals, including the original design made by Mr. George Peabody for the seal of the city of Salem, the Royal seal of Great Britain, German seals of 1525, seals of Pius VI, seal of Doge Morisini CVIII Doge of Venice, seals of local corporations, etc. Case ten is devoted to embroidery, Masonic and other emblems. Case eleven is devoted to manuscripts, including John Holyoke's scrap book, 1660 ; parchment deed of Charles Downing, 1700 ; sermons, 1638 to 1745, one

preached by George Curwen at the First Church, 1716, on a day of thanksgiving, for the succession of George First over the Pretender ; autographs of Washington, Lafayette, Lincoln, Gladstone, Benedict Arnold and others. On raised stands in the room will be found a collection of household utensils, such as cranes, including one from the house in which Hawthorne was born, fire backs, fire dogs, Dutch ovens, tobacco tongs, foot stoves, tin kitchens, toast racks, warming pans, coffee roasters, samp mortar, old Franklin stove, etc. On the walls are carvings by Macintire, window with the original leaded panes from the Buffum house ; vane, 1711 ; balusters from historic houses, sections of stairways, capitals, urns, dados, cornices and other articles of interest to antiquarians, architects and house decorators. The portraits in this room (see list of portraits) are of persons whose names are prominent in Salem's history. The larger room beyond is hung with historical portraits by Copley, Smibert, Trumbull and others (see list of portraits). Here, also, will be found a piano, the first used in Topsfield, and made by Benjamin Crehore, of Milton, the first American piano maker ; an early Clementi grand piano ; a Broadwood piano of 1791, and a spinet made by Samuel Blyth, of Salem, supposed to be one of the earliest made in this country, and, besides, a model of a chest of drawers made previous to the Revolution by a member of the Cabot family ; lace frame in use in Ipswich previous to 1790 ; American clock, T. Hoadley, Plymouth, (Conn.) maker, and one made by Richard Manning, Ipswich, 1767 ; a book stand used for keeping registry of arrivals of vessels, etc., in Pierce's City News room, Salem ; model of the old Becket house near, Phillips' wharf ; a mosaic representing Vesuvius about 1820 ; models of the William Penn and Lafayette hose carriages ; a mill-stone brought from England 1630 by Lieut. Francis Peabody ; links of a chain stretched across the Hudson at West Point, during the Revolutionary war, to prevent passage of British ships ; wool, flax and clock reels ; tape looms ; quilting

machines ; a design in plaster from front of the old Sun Tavern ; chair owned by Nathaniel Bowditch ; rush bottom chairs from Trask house, about 1700 ; lacquered table brought from Japan by ship Franklin, the first American vessel to visit that country ; stand for christening basin, in use at First Church, Salem, in 1691 ; model of stone arch at Harmony Grove cemetery, designed by Mr. Francis Peabody ; table in use by Orne family previous to 1800 ; child's chair, about 1790 ; a sofa covered with tapestry, brought from Normandy by a family of French Huguenots, who came to this country soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685 and for many years was in the possession of the family of John Appleton, of Salem ; an oaken chair of the time of Queen Elizabeth, one of a set of four belonging to the Farley family, of Ipswich, brought to this country in 1635 by the first immigrants of the Dennis family. In the centre of this room are upright cases, the first and second of which are devoted to the display of new accessions and loan collections. The third contains Revolutionary relics, powder horns and military equipments of local organizations. In the fourth will be seen a liquor case of 1811 ; a collection of fans ; an old English guitar ; death mask of Dante ; tape, pins, etc., in use previous to 1820 ; printing blocks of the 15th century ; colonial hardware, etc. The very large and valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the Institute are stored in a fire-proof room in the rear of the museum room. This collection, while not on exhibition to the public, is shown to persons interested in the study of local history, upon application made to the curator. It includes family papers, revolutionary documents, valuable autographs, commissions, sea letters, etc. In this room also can be seen the wood carvings by Macintire, which formerly adorned the gates of Salem Common, before the erection of the present iron fence.

Admission is gained to the library and reading rooms on the second

floor by passing up the main staircase, which is lined with portraits (see list of portraits). Entering the library through the librarian's room, on the right, is found the room devoted to town histories, genealogies, the publications of historical societies, etc. Here hangs a valuable oil painting presented to the Institute by the artist, Mr. Ross Turner, entitled the "Last Haven," representing the United States frigate Niagara as she lay at Charlestown previous to being condemned and broken up. The room adjoining contains biographies and books of travel, etc.; here, over the mantel, is a painting by Mattison of the trial of George Jacobs for witchcraft in 1692, the costumes being considered faithful reproductions of those worn at that time. From this room opens a small room devoted to works of Essex county authors and files of local newspapers, from which one enters a room largely occupied by the classical library of the late D. A. White, formerly judge of probate, the first president of the Essex Institute, and one of its most devoted friends. Here will be seen a fine oil painting representing an incident in the War of the Roses, and entitled the "War Summons." This picture was given to the Institute by the artist George Leslie, R. A., of London, as a tribute from him to the genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne. In the adjoining room is the art library, a well selected collection of books upon the different departments of the arts. Many of the most interesting of these were presented by the heirs of Mr. Francis Peabody, a former president, being selected from his large and valuable library. Here also is placed the China library, which now numbers upwards of six hundred volumes, and is one of the best collections of the kind in the country. The remaining room on this floor is largely devoted to the library of the late Augustus Story, whose portrait in crayon hangs over the mantel, which was bequeathed to the Institute for purposes of reference, the books not being allowed to circulate. Here is an oil painting presented by the artist Miss Fidelia

Bridges, and a very characteristic example of her work. These rooms are in constant use by members, not only for consultation of books but for reading, the tables being well supplied with daily and weekly papers and the leading monthly and quarterly magazines. Upon the third floor, which is not as yet open to the public, are located the scientific books and exchanges, the theological library, a collection of directories and many rare and valuable volumes. Among the treasures of the library these may be mentioned: Complete files of newspapers, possessing to the antiquary, the historical student and the conveyancer, a value hardly to be exaggerated—they include the Salem Gazette, Register and Observer, Lynn Reporter, Danvers Courier, Peabody Press, Boston Advertiser, Post and Journal, the National Intelligencer, Liberator, Antislavery Standard, Christian Register, with less complete files of the New York Post, Tribune and Herald, Commercial Advertiser, Independent, Columbian Centinel, Boston Transcript, Pennsylvania Packet and Philadelphia Aurora; a copy of Audubon's Birds of America, the gift of the late Mrs. Eliza L. Rogers, of Salem; copies of the late J. Fisk Allen's splendidly illustrated folio monograph of the great water lily of the Amazon, the *Victoria regia*; a large paper copy of the rare folio History of the North American Indians, with biographies and hand colored portraits of one hundred and twenty leading chiefs, the gift of Mrs. Susan Burley Cabot, of Salem (this great collection in twenty parts, was issued to subscribers only, between 1832 and 1844, and the pictures being copied from originals in oil, procured at great cost by the War Department, and, lost in the burning of a wing of the Smithsonian Institution, have become unique and valuable); volumes of English, Greek and Latin classics selected for the private library of the donor, the late Judge White, first president of the Essex Institute; a collection of some three hundred Bibles and parts of Bibles of curious antiquity, including one, doubtless

the oldest book in Essex county, dated before the discovery of America, in the year 1486, a well preserved copy brought from a Carmelite Monastery in Bavaria and presented to the Institute by Rev. J. M. Hoppin, October 2, 1858; a royal folio work on the Mexican war, published in 1857, with descriptions of each battle and twelve finely colored plates done at Paris, of the principal conflicts, the gift of Benj. W. Stone, Esq., of Salem; four hundred log-books or sea journals, with shipmasters' instructions and correspondence, a part of them from the collection of the East India Marine Society, kept by members of the famous fraternity of shipmasters which established that society, and many others, detailing privateering cruises in the two wars with England, and every sort of daring and exciting venture; as extensive a collection of city directories from all parts of the world, state registers, college catalogues of New England, etc., as can be found in any library; Proceedings of two hundred and sixty-six societies, scientific, historical and literary, in all parts of the world, with which the Institute exchanges publications.

The fire-proof rooms on the second and third floors are used for the storage of photographs, engravings, coins, medals, and collections of printed material of local interest. To these, admission can only be had upon application to the secretary or curator. The rooms of the Institute and its collections of portraits, historical relics, etc., are open to visitors, and its library and reading rooms to members daily (except Sundays and legal holidays), from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. during the summer months and from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. in winter. Visitors to the old church can obtain the key on application to the secretary's office and registering their names in a book kept for that purpose. Visitors can obtain free, of the secretary, an itinerary giving a list of places in Salem of interest to visit, and circulars of information in regard to the Institute. A guide to the old church, pamphlets treating of scientific and historical subjects, and

etchings of Salem houses are also for sale here. Public meetings of the Institute are held on Monday evenings at Plummer Hall during the winter, notices of which appear in the local papers. In summer, specially appointed meetings are held in different parts of the county. The officers of the Institute are Edmund B. Willson, president ; William O. Chapman, treasurer ; Charles S. Osgood, librarian, Henry M. Brooks, secretary.

Every year many articles are destroyed in families which now or hereafter may have an historical value, and, therefore, it is suggested that donations would be acceptable to the society for preservation in its cabinets and archives of any of the following : Paintings, ship pictures, portraits, miniatures, silhouettes, engravings, prints, photographs (especially of Essex County places and people), stamps, seals, coins and medals, theatre bills, concert programmes, bills of fare, all kinds of circulars, continental and other currency, samplers and old needle work, old musical instruments, ancient furniture and clothing, old andirons, shovels and tongs, fire-buckets, warming-pans, old silver and metal spoons, old pewter, china and glassware, old watches and clocks, autographs and other manuscripts, old bills, letters and account books, books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, directories, etc. ; in fact all articles which now or may in the future throw light on the history of this county or country.

The First Puritan Church organized in America was established in Salem in 1629 and the frame of its first house of worship, erected in 1634, is now in possession of the Essex Institute and can be seen on application to the secretary as above. The venerable frame originally stood at or near the northeasterly corner of the present first church structure, Essex street. It was built in 1634, it is thought by one George Norton, a carpenter, who came out with Higginson in 1629. In 1639 the building was enlarged and, on the erection of a second edifice in 1670, the original one was voted by the town to "be reserved for the town's use



Peabody Academy of Science (rear).

Peabody Academy of Science (East Hall).

to build a skoole house and watch house." The public records prove that this building was in the town's use till 1760, but the minutes of the town's doings from May, 1760 to May 1764, are missing, and from the first named date the history of the building is established by tradition. It appears probable that in the year 1760 the old building was disposed of and that Thorndike Proctor, who was at this time a conspicuous man in town affairs, selectman and moderator of town meetings, and Grand Juryman, bought the oldest part and reërected it on his own land, back of what is now Boston street, where it was used as a tavern or refreshment house. Here it slumbered undisturbed for a period of one hundred years, when through the liberality and under the direct supervision of Mr. Francis Peabody it was taken down in 1864 and removed to its present location. The frame was carefully preserved, restored to its original mortises and placed within a good external covering. The building is twenty feet in length by seventeen in width and has one gallery, which originally was reached by a staircase. Tablets give the names of the pastors and the number of years each one occupied the pulpit. Here have also been placed on exhibition the following articles of historical interest : desk used by Hawthorne while at the custom house ; a desk used by the eminent merchant William Gray in his counting room ; the desk which Nathaniel Bowditch used when engaged in translating La Place's *Mechanique Celeste* ; a pew door from the meeting house of the First church in Hingham ; an old settle ; the communion table of the East church, Salem, used during the occupancy of the first house on the corner of Essex and Bentley streets ; christening stand from church in Topsfield, 1700 ; child's seat used in pew of First church, Salem ; pew seats made of straw ; photographs of the different First church buildings, engravings, etc.

PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (161 Essex St.).—The "Trustees of the

Peabody Academy of Science" organized and became incorporated in 1868, having received funds by gift in 1867 from George Peabody, of London, for the "Promotion of Science and Useful Knowledge in the County of Essex." Under the instrument of trust, East India Marine Hall, erected in 1824, was purchased and refitted to contain the Museum of the East India Marine Society, begun in 1799, and the Natural History and Ethnological Collections of the Essex Institute begun in 1834, all of which were received by the trustees as permanent deposits. To this foundation the trustees have added many valuable collections and another exhibition hall has been built to accommodate this growth of the museum.

The Salem East India Marine Society was organized in 1799, its membership being confined to "persons who have actually navigated the seas beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, as masters or supercargoes of vessels belonging to Salem." Its objects were:—"First, to assist the widows and children of deceased members . . . Second, to collect such facts and observations as tend to the improvement and security of navigation. . . . Third, to form a museum of natural and artificial curiosities, particularly such as are to be found beyond the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn." The museum was begun in November, 1799, the first gift received being from Capt. Jonathan Carnes. It included several objects from Sumatra which are still in the possession of the museum and which, on account of the peculiar interest attached to them, are exhibited by themselves in the case containing the historical relics of the society.

The museum was first arranged in the upper rooms of the Stearns Building on the northeast corner of Essex and Washington streets and afterwards, in a hall especially prepared for its use in the old Bank Building which occupied the present site of Downing Block, a few doors above its present location: this was in 1804, and the collections increased rapidly

and the museum became crowded. During the height of Salem's commercial activity, twenty years later, East India Marine Hall was built, the lower floor to be occupied for business purposes and the Post Office, the large hall above to be devoted to the museum and the meetings and banquets of the society. This hall was dedicated in 1825, John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, delivering the opening address. During this period the accessions to the ethnological department of the museum from the South Sea Islands, China, India, Africa and South America, were numerous and valuable, while at the meetings of the society there came together, socially, the travelled merchants and master mariners of Salem ; elegant suppers were served on the curved table which formerly occupied the centre of the hall and many distinguished guests were entertained. When the commerce of Salem declined the membership of the society decreased and it became unable properly to sustain the museum. During this latter period, also, the Essex Institute had accumulated a large and valuable collection of specimens of natural history which required much care and a large expenditure of money for its proper preservation and exhibition.

In 1866 the attention of Mr. George Peabody of London, then visiting in Salem, was called to the condition of the affairs of the two institutions ; and in 1867, Mr. Peabody placed \$140,000.00 in the hands of several gentlemen whom he named and who under instructions, purchased East India Marine Hall, refitted it and were incorporated in 1868 as the Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, Mr. Francis Peabody of Salem being chosen as the first president. The expenditures of purchasing East India Marine Hall and refitting it were met with \$40,000 of the gift, \$100,000 remaining by instruction of the donor as a fund, the income only to be expended in conducting the affairs of the institution. The museum of the East India Marine Society and the natural history

and ethnological collections of the Essex Institute having been deposited with the new Board of Trustees and arranged by them in the cabinets of the refitted hall, the work of the East India Marine Society, under the second and third clauses of "The chief objects of the institution," closed.¹ The value and importance of the work of the society were acknowledged by students, in the reports of government officials and were commented upon in autograph letters, now in the museum, from Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and the society printed, as early as 1821, a catalogue of its museum which was even then arranged as a scientific collection.

Although the East India Marine Society no longer conducts investigations or maintains a museum, its charitable work, the first of the fundamental objects at the time of its formation, is still continued, the income from its considerable funds being annually distributed for the benefit of unfortunate members or their families.

The Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science are William C. Endicott, President; Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Secretary; John Robinson, Treasurer; S. Endicott Peabody, George Cogswell, Henry L. Higginson, Elihu Thompson. The officers are Edward S. Morse, Director, John Robinson, Treasurer, in charge of the museum, John H. Sears, curator of Mineralogy and Geology. The offices are on the lower floor of East India Marine Hall, where all inquiries in regard to the collections and work of the Academy should be made and where letters should be addressed. (See circular of information, for free distribution at the museum.)

The Academy has published several scientific memoirs, besides annual reports containing much valuable matter in relation to natural history. A summer school of biology was sustained for six years and classes in botany and zoölogy have been conducted in the winter months. In 1885,

¹ For a full account of the East India Marine Society, see Hurd, *Hist. Essex Co.*, Vol. I, p. 175.

the collections having outgrown their accommodations, the trustees made a large addition to the building for the purpose of placing the invaluable ethnological objects in a fire-proof room. On the lower floor of this addition the space was utilized for a lecture room which was opened as "Academy Hall" on Feb. 12, 1886. Since the opening of this hall the trustees have established courses of lectures which are given on afternoons, the admission fee being nominal. Under this arrangement, sixty-six lectures upon subjects of natural history and ethnology have been delivered. The hall is also rented for lectures, concerts and readings of a suitable character. In October, 1889, the new east hall was completed by the trustees and opened to the public. The accommodations for the museum were thus nearly doubled and safety from fire secured for many valuable collections.

The Museum of the Academy. As now arranged the collections of the Academy may be summarized as follows :—

1. A nearly complete collection of the animals and minerals of Essex County arranged in the cases at the northern end of the first hall. A collection of woods of the trees of Essex County and one of the prehistoric relics of the county in the gallery cases. A large collection of the dried plants of the county in cabinets in the lower rooms, which may be consulted by students upon application at the office.

2. A synoptical collection illustrating the animal kingdom from the lowest to the highest forms, arranged and labelled according to the textbooks in common use in our schools and colleges. This collection is at the southern end of the hall excepting the insects which are arranged in the rail cases in the gallery. Letters upon the cases indicate the order in which it should be examined.

3. A type collection of minerals illustrating the edition of Dana's Mineralogy, used in our schools, arranged in the central gallery case.

4. A collection, arranged by countries, of objects illustrating the everyday life, dress and religious customs, the implements of war and of domestic use, and objects of art of the native races of China, Korea, Japan, India, Africa, Polynesia, North and South America, etc., arranged in the new east hall.

5. An historical collection of portraits of prominent Salem merchants, members and officers of the East India Marine Society, together with many interesting relics connected with the early social character of that institution, and models and pictures of Salem merchant vessels. These form an interesting memorial of the commercial history of Salem.

As far as possible, all of the specimens in the museum are clearly marked with their names and the locality from which they were obtained and cards, giving the author's name, title and call number of books in the Salem Public Library containing information pertaining to various portions of the collections, will be found appended to many of the objects in the cases. The arrangement of the museum is intended to be *educational*, and not merely for the purpose of exhibiting curiosities. It is especially designed as an aid in connection with school work, and the officers of the museum will gladly assist teachers and classes in the examination of the collections, if notified beforehand of intended visits. It is suggested that classes of twenty-five or less gain much more information than when the number is larger, and hence the desirability of visits by small classes.

The museum is open free to the public every week day from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and on Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M. The average number of visitors has been over 45,000 annually during the last five years. The officers of the Academy intend that the public shall receive every possible advantage consistent with the instrument of trust, and they also

hope that all persons who are able to do so will aid them by contributing toward the increase and improvement of the collections which have almost wholly been received by gift. The publications of the Academy, the Salem Guide containing an historical sketch of the museum, etc., may be obtained of the constable in the hall, who will also direct visitors where any special collection may be found. Those who desire information regarding the specimens, or in relation to scientific subjects, should inquire at the office or request the constable to call some officer of the Academy.

Guide to the collections in the Museum of the Academy. Entering the door from Essex street the visitor passes through the long entry leading to the stairway to the exhibition hall. Here are arranged some large casts of extinct animals, jaws of the sperm whale, and a number of chama shells (*Chama gigas*), the largest of all bivalves, one pair of which was included in the first gift to the museum in 1799 by Capt. Jonathan Carnes. In the vestibule by the stairway is a beautifully designed terra-cotta tablet placed to the memory of the late Caleb Cooke, a former assistant and curator of the Academy, who was associated with the institution from its organization. Ascending the stairs the visitor will find himself in the older hall. At his left the entire southern portion of the room is filled by the general zoölogical collections while, at his right, the northern portion is devoted to the natural history collections of Essex County. This is the largest and most complete collection to be found in any museum in the country from so limited an area.¹

The Essex County Collections. The formation of a collection illustrating every species of the animals, plants and minerals of the county,

¹ Essex County contains 520 square miles. Maps of the county and of Salem and its neighborhood will be found in the hallway near the entrance.

as well as relics of its prehistoric inhabitants, was one of the first aims of the Essex County Natural History Society, the forerunner of the Essex Institute, and the labors in this direction have been continued by the Institute, and later by the Academy for sixty years.

Minerals and Rocks of Essex County. The first wall case at the right contains the minerals and rocks of the county. This collection has been brought together by Mr. John H. Sears, during the past five years, while engaged in a systematic survey of the county in behalf of the Academy. The collection includes some seven hundred and fifty specimens of the minerals and rock formations. To illustrate their practical value in the arts and for building purposes one hundred specimens of the rocks are represented by polished specimens placed beside those of the same rock showing the natural fracture. As far as possible the arrangement of the minerals follows Dana's Text-book of Mineralogy; that of the rocks, Geikie's Text-book of Geology. Each specimen is clearly labelled and, in some instances, thin sections of the rocks prepared for microscopic study and enlarged prints from micro-photographs are placed upon the tablets. As this collection contains specimens of rock formations and minerals of rare occurrence (see Chapter on Natural Objects of Interest), it will repay a careful examination.

The Mammals of Essex County. The sections of the case opposite the collections of minerals and rocks contain the mammals of the county, of which there are many rare and interesting specimens. These include two wild cats shot in the county in 1821 and 1832, fine specimens of the fox, mink, otter, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, the mice, bat, squirrels and hares, both the common gray and the rarer white species. A large number of albinos will be noticed in this collection.

Directly over this case, suspended from the ceiling, is the skeleton of a "black-fish" which belongs to the family of whales. This particular

specimen was obtained in 1873, having become stranded near the Essex bridge, between Salem and Beverly, where it was shot by the late Capt. Charles Osgood.

The Birds of Essex County. Next in order are the county birds. This collection is very large and includes the resident species and a large number of very rare visitors. The collection of water birds obtained along the seashore, and that of the birds of prey, are very full and many of the specimens exceedingly fine. The nests and eggs of resident species are placed with the stuffed specimens of the birds wherever possible. Among the rarer birds are the sooty tern, crested cormorant, least bittern, American egret, marbled godwit, purple gallinule, clapper rail, long-billed curlew, golden eagle, swallow-tailed kite, turkey buzzard, great gray owl, American barn owl, Canada jay, evening grosbeak, Louisiana tanager, summer red bird, several rare warblers and interesting albinos of the American robin, barn swallow, black snow bird and ruffed grouse. The nests and eggs of the county birds are placed upon the floor of the case immediately beneath the species to which they belong and a yellow card with the bird indicates those whose nests and eggs are included in the collection. The names on the labels of the collection of birds, and as far as possible the arrangement of the species, follow the check list of The American Ornithologists' Union.

The Fishes and Reptiles of Essex County. The case on the western wall contains the fishes and reptiles of the county including sharks, the sturgeon, the tunny fish, angler, cod and a large number of smaller species, both from the seacoast and the ponds and rivers of the county. Among the reptiles are the rattlesnake and several other species of the family of serpents, the large pond turtle and, largest of all, the great leather back turtle, the specimen in the case having been taken in a fishing net at Rockport during the summer of 1885.

The Invertebrates of Essex County. Opposite to the fishes are the lower forms of animals, chiefly obtained in the ocean and along the shore ; the sponges, the sea-urchins, star-fish, marine worms and shells of the seashore and land mollusks. The crustacea follow these in order and include one lobster which when taken weighed twenty-five pounds. A lobster is also shown in the process of moulting as well as the discarded shell, and some of the so-called "blue lobsters" will be found in this case. There are good specimens of the "soft shelled" crab and several of the sea crabs. Beyond are some beautiful nests of the paper-making wasp, one of which is built around a box previously occupied by the English sparrow.¹ The Brooks collection of county lepidoptera is in the western gallery and the other insects of the county will be found among the specimens in the general collection in the rail cases of the central gallery.

The Essex County Botanical Collections. In the gallery, directly over the case containing the fishes, is the collection of woods and fruits of the trees and shrubs of the county. The specimens are as large as the limits of the cases will permit. All of the native trees are represented and a large number of extensively introduced species. The collection is illustrated by the plates from Emerson's "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts," Dame and Brooks' "Typical Elms and other Trees," and from other sources. The labels follow Gray's Manual of Botany, the sixth edition. The dried plants are kept in the class room where, also, such botanical books as may be required are to be found and microscopes for special examinations. The plants of Essex county are mounted on up-

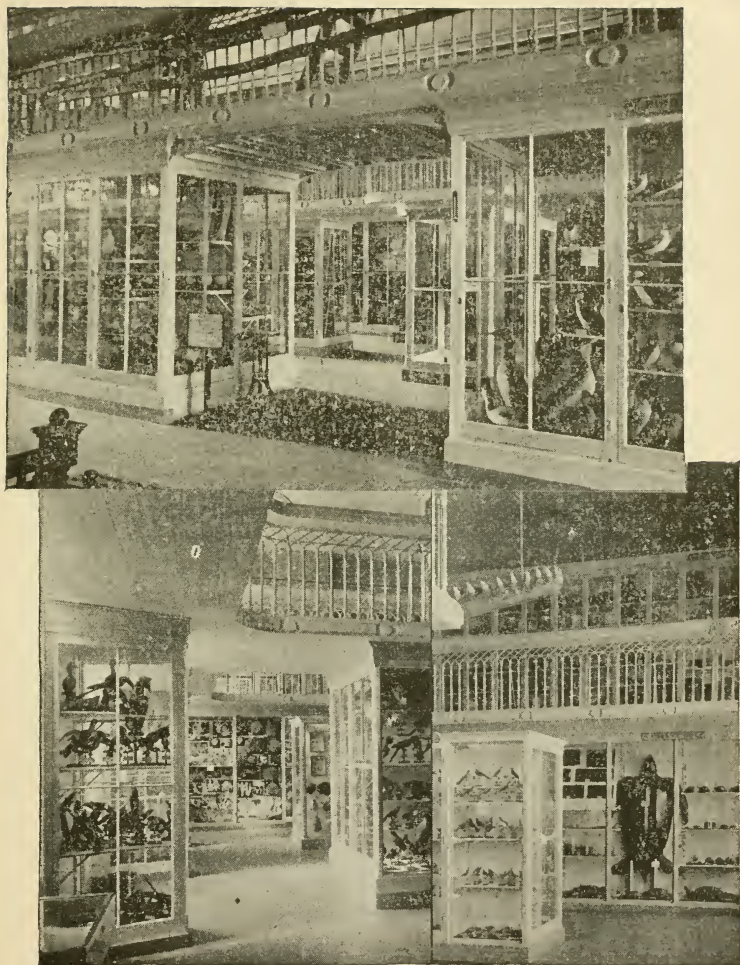
¹ Suspended from the ceiling above this case are the jaw bones of the sperm and right whales. The former was brought from the South Seas and was taken from an animal estimated to be over eighty feet long; the latter was taken from a dead whale which washed ashore on Baker's Island in Salem harbor.

wards of four thousand sheets of paper and are arranged in cabinets. The flowering plants, including the grasses, and the ferns and the algæ are represented by copious specimens. Such foreign plants as may be of service for general study are preserved, but no attempt is made to form a large collection outside of the county species. There are, however, good collections of the grasses of North America, mosses of Europe, ferns and sea-weeds. These collections may be examined by calling upon any officer of the museum.

The prehistoric Relics of Essex County. The prehistoric relics of the county will be found in the gallery directly over the collection of minerals and rocks. This collection is very large and is worthy of a very careful examination. Among the surface finds, the axes, gouges, knives and spear and arrow points are especially fine. The objects from graves and shell-heaps are not only numerous but of great rarity. All of the specimens are fully explained by the labels. At the foot of the stairs from the gallery is a large stone mortar found at an Indian village site near the Ipswich river in Middleton. It weighs 1022 pounds and is too large to be placed with the other objects in the gallery cases. These prehistoric relics are supposed to be the work of the tribes of Algonquin Indians which inhabited this region, or were obtained by them from more distant tribes in warfare or by barter, before the coming of the white man as a permanent resident to these shores. But many of the specimens found in graves, associated with undoubted Indian skeletons, such as beads of European make, brass trinkets and copper cooking pots, clearly indicate connection with European people. These objects were undoubtedly obtained during the sixteenth and early portions of the seventeenth centuries and are, therefore, about 250 to 350 years old. Many of the objects of purely native workmanship may be much older and some may have been the work of a race of people which occupied the land before the advent

of the red Indians. This older race is supposed by some writers to have been the stock from which the present Esquimaux have descended and that they were driven northward by the more aggressive race of red Indians who advanced from the south and west.

The General Zoölogical Collections. Directly opposite to the main entrance to the hall is a case containing a fine specimen (male) of the now rare American bison which was received during the summer of 1887 from the Smithsonian Institution. It was captured by a special expedition, at Porcupine Creek, Montana. Passing to the left, just beyond the case containing the bison, to the wall case, are the general zoölogical collections. Beginning with the lowest infusorial form, by passing along the line of cases, as indicated by the letters of the alphabet on the doors of the sections, the visitor will follow out in a gradual rising order the arrangement of the collection, ending with the highest form, represented by the human skeletons. This collection illustrates the animal kingdom in synopsis. It is not intended to show the different species, but to instruct visitors by means of type specimens in the methods of classification by the natural system. The collection is designed to be of especial service to students and teachers of zoölogy. Many of the groups are illustrated by outline drawings and glass models of perishable specimens. The most striking features of the collection may be briefly mentioned : a very fine collection of corals, particularly rich in East Indian species and fan corals ; a collection of mollusks, the largest portion of which for want of exhibition space, is kept in cases in the lower room, only accessible to students ; an excellent collection of snakes and turtles ; a good representation of the families of birds ; a collection of marsupials, from Australia ; and a collection of mammals, including stuffed specimens, skeletons and skulls of the principal orders. The larger part of these specimens were received from the Essex Institute in 1867.



Peabody Academy of Science (Natural History Collections).

School Collection of Minerals. There is in the central gallery case, an educational collection of minerals and rocks, for the use of the teachers and students of mineralogy. The collection includes some six hundred specimens from all parts of the world and is arranged and labelled according to the edition of Dana's Mineralogy used in the schools of Essex County. This collection is much consulted and has proved a valuable aid to school work.

Animal Locomotion. The Academy received, through the Essex Institute, thirty plates illustrating animal locomotion. These plates were selected from the well-known Muybridge collection and, besides the movement of man, illustrate movements of species of nearly all the important orders of mammals and birds. Each plate contains from twelve to twenty-four instantaneous, successive views of the subject making one complete movement and, together, are very interesting and instructive. They are exhibited in the southwestern gallery case.

Prehistoric Relics from New Jersey, etc. The collection of prehistoric relics from regions outside of Essex County will be found in the rail case on the eastern gallery. Among these are the original palaeolithic implements found by Dr. C. C. Abbott in the drift gravel in New Jersey, and, also, the collection of surface relics from the same region which are described by that author in his works entitled "The Stone Age in New Jersey" and "Primitive Industry."

[The objects from ancient Egypt and those from Europe, for which case room has not yet been provided in the new hall, are temporarily arranged in this gallery as well as a number of objects from Japan.]

The East Hall: Ethnological Collections. At the southeast corner of the old hall is the entrance to the new "East Hall" which was designed to contain the ethnological collections of the Academy. It was

opened to the public during October, 1889. These collections were begun by the East India Marine Society in 1799, and include many valuable objects obtained during the succeeding half century by the members of that organization, to which the objects received from the Essex Institute in 1867 made important additions. Since that date, these collections have been more than doubled by the trustees of the Academy who have endeavored to obtain specimens which should complete the series so that it should as far as possible fairly represent the life, handiwork and arts of the native races of every portion of the world. The name of each country represented will be seen upon large tablets over each case and all the specimens are, in addition, clearly marked with name of the object and locality from which it was obtained.

India. Entering the East Hall, at the right are the objects from India. In the first case is a group of life-size clay figures of Indian merchants with whom the merchants of Salem had commercial relations in the early part of the century. There are, besides, in this case, figures of clerks, priests, mendicants and a snake charmer and there is also a full-size portrait figure of "Nasavangee," a Bombay "Parsee" merchant, modelled from life, especially for him, as a gift to the East India Marine Society. The adjoining case contains smaller figures, from eight to twelve inches high, illustrating men and women of the different castes and pursuing occupations as seen in the streets of Calcutta. All of the larger figures are accurate likenesses of the persons they represent. These cases also contain specimens illustrating the manufactures of India and numerous articles of domestic use, conspicuous among which are many elegant "Hookahs" together with the "hubble bubbles" or water pipes used by the lower classes, and the "chebooks," several of which have stems six feet in length. Near the first case is a carved wooden column from Burmah, a religious monument made in honor of the dead. An excel-

lent collection of idols and emblems of the native faiths will be found in the second case and, in the centre of the hall, beneath the frame holding the models of vessels, is a palanquin, formerly a common vehicle of travel in India, borne on the shoulders of four bearers, which was purchased in Calcutta, in 1803, by several Salem merchant captains who chanced to meet there, and who sent it home as a gift to the East India Marine Society.

Africa and Arabia. In the second and third cases are the objects from Arabia and Africa, including Arabian and Algerian rifles and bridle of beautiful workmanship. One long rifle with an inlaid stock was the gift of Col. Timothy Pickering. Many of the knives and spears in this and the African collections are important as illustrating a distinctive character of these people. Among the African objects the "tom-toms" or drums, carved from a soft wood, at once attract attention; with these is a most remarkable fetish, the gift of Mr. T. C. W. Nash. Some of the most interesting objects will be found in the section devoted to the sacrificial knives, charms, spears, bow and arrows of the wonderful dwarf race, etc., from the upper Congo collected by Mr. E. J. Glave, an assistant of Stanley, while on the great expedition "through darkest Africa." These are the gift of the president of the Peabody Academy, Mr. W. C. Endicott, and have recently been added to the collection. There are many "gre-grees" or charms used by native priests, and fine mats, native cloth, and carved wooden seats made from a single block of wood. Models of "dhows" from Africa will be found among the vessels on the frame in the centre of the hall and, also, a curious model made by the natives of the west coast of Africa, illustrating their conception of an American vessel.

Polynesia. One of the most valuable collections in the museum is undoubtedly that from the South Sea Islands. Begun before civilization

had reached these far-off regions, the specimens are free from the effect of European contact and their genuineness is assured. The implements of war and domestic use, and the primitive fishing hooks and lines, are now nearly everywhere replaced by those of European make and, in some cases, the people who made many of these objects have as tribes become extinct. This collection is replete in long war clubs, hand clubs, carved and ornamented batons, spears, paddles, adzes, etc. A fine assortment of fishing hooks, lines and spears, and another of plain and extensively ornamented and printed cloths and braided tunics are shown besides many unique head ornaments, wigs, necklaces, bracelets of pearl, shell, ivory and hair. There are a large number of fans, models of temples and boats, carved ornaments for canoes, carved boxes and several fine specimens of the "kava" bowls which were used to hold the fermented drinks made by the natives of Tahiti, Fiji and other of the South Sea Islands. On the floor, at the southern end of the hall, stands the Hawaiian god of medicine "Koila Moku," which for many years was erected on a tall post upon a plain, surrounded by the bones of those who had crawled thither to seek relief. Among the objects from the section devoted to Micronesia are the curious spears and swords mounted with sharks' teeth from the Gilbert Islands and the suits of fibre armor worn by the natives to protect themselves from these cruel implements of war. Some fine Australian boomerangs are also shown and the narrow shields used in warding them off when thrown against the person. The Australian clubs and those from the Marquesas Islands are of great rarity and there are, also, models of vessels from Fiji, New Zealand and other places, showing the use of the "out rigger." The stone implements in this collection mounted in wooden handles brings us directly in contact with the stone age of these people, and they serve well to illustrate the manner in which similar stone objects, now found among the

prehistoric relics of our own region, may have been mounted for use. The interesting series of objects from New Guinea in this portion of the collection were recently obtained for the museum.

North America. The visitor will now have passed to the eastern side of the hall and will find in the next section the objects originating with the races of Esquimaux and Indians of North America. A large part of the objects of this group, numbering nearly one thousand, were received within a few years from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The previous absence of objects from North America in large numbers is not remarkable when it is considered that Salem merchants were trading with almost every foreign country, while few travelled in their own; nor at that time, were objects of native American workmanship thought to be of sufficient interest to ensure their preservation. As now arranged, the North American collection exhibits models of Esquimaux boats, clothing, bows and arrows, implements used in the capture of seal and those relating to domestic life. The central and southern Indians are represented by costumes, bows and arrows, belts, knives, basket work and veritable scalps, one of the latter evidently having been taken from an unfortunate white woman. Some of the most interesting objects of this collection are the effectively decorated pottery vessels of the Zuñi and Moqui tribes, many of which are quite large and all possess much ethnological value. Other objects relating to the domestic and religious life of these people will be seen in the collection and will repay a careful examination. A full sized "Kiak" used by the Esquimaux in capturing seal and for other aquatic purposes, and a canoe of Indian workmanship from Nova Scotia, made from a single piece of birch bark, will be found on the frame of models of vessels in the centre of the hall. The collection of implements and other objects of stone, bone and clay, illustrating the stone age in North America, as previously stated, is arranged in a rail case in the eastern gallery of the old hall.

Mexico. Mexico is represented by clothing, saddles, casts of idols, etc., and a collection of beautifully executed figures of native workmanship, illustrating the trades, casts and customs of the native people.

South America. The most characteristic objects in this collection are the feather-work caps, head-dresses and feather trimming from Brazil, which includes a beautifully woven hammock with the Brazilian coat of arms at the sides worked in feathers, and the models of "catamarans" or native rafts. The vases, jars and bottles from the ancient graves of Peru, in the last case, are of great antiquity and show infinite variety of form. There are several twin whistling jars in the collection; by blowing in the mouth of one jar a shrill whistle is produced in its mate.

Japan. Passing to the gallery of the East Hall, at the left, on the western side, are arranged the objects from Japan. This collection was largely formed by the director, Prof. E. S. Morse, during his last visit to Japan, a portion however, being received in exchange for specimens from the Educational Museum at Tokio. There are sets of tools of trade workers and artisans, besides a large number of objects illustrating almost every department of Japanese ethnology. Since this date the collection has been largely augmented by donations from Mr. J. F. Almy, Mr. Tejima, Mr. Yamada, Mr. W. G. Webb, Mr. Matsuki, from the private collection of the director Mr. Morse, and particularly from Dr. Charles G. Weld, who contributed a large and valuable collection of objects obtained by him in Japan some years since. The objects in the collection are classified in accordance with the system adopted by the Leipsic Ethnological Museum, this arrangement being followed, as far as possible, in the other ethnological collections of the Academy. In the first section are the life size figures illustrating the Samurai and the peasant classes of society and the warrior in full suit of armor of the period previous to the restoration of the Mikado. These figures are very beautifully made and costumed.

The Samurai family consists of a gentleman and his wife with their girl and boy; the peasant family of a farmer and wife, who carries upon her back their infant. The warrior is clothed in a gorgeous suit of armor, and wears upon his head a helmet surmounted by a lofty set of carved antlers. These are followed by a collection of upwards of thirty varieties of swords, many of very beautiful workmanship and of great age, and collections of sword hilts and small knives. Farther on are military hats, bows, arrows, war pikes, spears and officers' battle signals. A Japanese clock which indicates hours by the falling weight is also seen in the first section. In the second section are to be found many interesting and valuable objects from Japanese temples, household shrines, charms, a fine seated figure of Buddha and a carrying shrine used in processions. In the fourth section are a collection of shoes, some beautiful illustrations of lacquered ware and dresses. In the table case at the southern end of the gallery are many small objects illustrating the pottery, lacquer work, and other industries and customs of the Japanese, besides some very curious carvings and other objects from the Ainos of Yesso. The collection of tools in the second case is very complete and includes those of the carpenter, ivory carver, lantern maker, lacquerer, stone cutter, ribbon maker, and implements of the fisherman, the models of a silk loom, etc. The collection of clothing is quite full, and that illustrating the household, besides pretty models of the kitchen and tea room, contains nearly all the articles of daily domestic use fitly represented. Among the musical instruments are several of beautiful design and rare workmanship; this is the most complete of any department of this collection. There are also beautiful models of Japanese "junks," and a "Jinriksha," the last named given by Mr. James F. Almy. The Japanese objects previously possessed by the museum, although few in number, included several trays, cups and tea pots brought from Nagasaki in 1802, by Captain Samuel G.

Derby, in the ship "Margaret," which were probably the first Japanese articles ever brought directly to this country.¹ This old collection, together with the recent additions, makes an exhibit in the department of Japanese ethnology unequalled in this country, and probably not excelled in many foreign museums.

Korea. Passing to the eastern gallery of the hall, the first section contains the objects from Korea. The larger part of this collection was gathered for the museum by Count Von Mollendorff in 1883, who was at that time at Seoul, the capital of Korea, in the service of the German government. Additions have since been received by gift from Mr. Percival Lowell, and Mr. Yu Kil Chun, a native of Korea, for some time a student at Salem. The collection includes dresses, ornaments, weapons, articles of domestic use, pottery, porcelain, etc. The brass utensils are peculiar to this country and should be carefully examined. This is the largest collection of similar objects from Korea in any museum in this country.

Malaysia, etc. Condensed into one section, opposite to that containing the objects from Korea, are the collections from the regions of the Indian Archipelago. The most remarkable objects in this case are the numerous bronze figures of unknown origin found in a ruined temple in Java. They illustrate a variety of subjects and, as they include figures evidently intended for Dutch soldiers, they are probably about 200 years old although some of the figures may be much older. Among the objects from Anam is a curious charm hung up in houses as a protection against "the devil" and a bow used to discharge balls of fire into the air for a similar purpose. In the table case at the centre of the southern end of the gallery will be found many beautiful specimens of the Malay creises and cut-

¹ A picture of the ship Margaret will be found on the north wall, lower floor, of the East Hall, and references to accounts of this voyage to Japan.

lasses, one of the latter being a gift to Captain Endicott, of Salem, from the Rajah Po Adam, by whom Captain Endicott was befriended when his vessel the "Friendship," was captured by natives on the Sumatra coast nearly sixty-five years ago. As creises are now made in England in imitation of those of native workmanship and are sold to the Malays by traders, this collection of early native creises is of great interest as genuine objects of Malayan art.

China. The remaining sections of the cases in the eastern gallery are devoted to the objects from China, one of the first countries to be represented in the museum. One section contains two life-size models of Chinese men dressed in complete suits of native clothing, although the heads and hands of the figures were carved by the noted Salem carvers, Macintire and True. In one section are idols, models of tombs and pagodas cut from a red soapstone. In one large gilded idol of wood, taken from a fort on the Canton river, was secreted a silver charm of which there is an interesting translation. The collection of musical instruments is particularly fine, nearly all of those used by the Chinese being found here. The visitor should notice the carved ivory spheres, of which there are two specimens, where, to the number of twenty, they are cut to revolve one within another, the kites and toys, the articles of food and the boats, of which there are many excellent models, including one of the "Junk" so familiar in all accounts of China. There is, of special interest, an opium set contributed by the late Mr. William Dolan of Hong Kong, including the pipe, tools for handling the opium, lamp, and cushion to recline upon. There is also a loom for making straw matting; a collection illustrating the native materia medica of China, including some 200 different specimens, not all of which are on exhibition, and a collection illustrating Chinese dentistry and one of models from life of compressed feet of the Chinese ladies, contributed by Dr. George

O. Rogers. A large Chinese lantern will be seen suspended from the ceiling at the southern end of the hall and two curious Chinese cannon will be found in the centre of the hall, beneath the frame of models of vessels, one of which is mounted on a truck and frame of camphor wood. Two large pottery tanks near these, also from China, illustrate the great size which it is possible to make objects of clay.

Egypt. Objects from ancient tombs, portion of mummies, amulets, manuscripts, etc. [See central gallery case in old hall.]

Europe. Objects from ancient Rome, Greece, Phœnicia, and modern objects of domestic use among the peasants of Italy, Germany, etc. [See central gallery case in old hall.]

Models and Paintings of Vessels. In the centre of the floor of the East Hall, in addition to the large objects previously referred to, are several full-rigged models of vessels of much interest. These are preserved, together with a large number of the models of the hulls and numerous paintings of Salem vessels arranged on the southern wall beneath the gallery, as memorials of the early commercial history of Salem, an appropriate reminder of the work of the East India Marine Society with whose members nearly every vessel represented may be associated. This collection contains full-rigged models of the ship *Friendship* built in 1786, the brig *Camel*, captured from the British during the war of 1812, the United States frigates *Constitution* and *Ohio*, the brig *Rising States*, owned by William Gray in 1802, an American ship of 1840, old and modern fishing schooners, a brigantine, the first pilot boat and modern sloop yachts. There is also a model showing the temporary rudder constructed on the ship *Ulysses*, by means of which the vessel was saved after losing its original rudder in a terrific gale. There are hull models of the ships *Delphos*, first and second *Sooloo*, *Australia*, *Siren*, *Shirley*, *Europa*, *Malay*, *Sumatra*, *Panay*, *Thomas Perkins*, *St. Clair*; brigs *Romp*, *M. Shep-*

ard and Persia ; barks Cynthia, La Plata and Delight, and schooner Dictator. There are pictures, oil paintings and water colors, of the ships Prudent, Eliza Ann, Margaret, Tartar, Tybee, Bombay, Grocius, Sooloo, Friendship, Siam, Australia, Henry Tuke, Propontis, Hazard, George, America, Malay, Derby, Highlander, Sumatra, Shirley, Panay, Witch of the Wave and John Bertram ; barks Eliza, Edward Koppisch, Chalcidony and William Schroder ; brigs Nereus, Centurion and Acorn ; topsail schooner Plato ; all of Salem, and the celebrated frigate Essex built by Enos Briggs of Salem in 1799. Many of the vessels in these lists have famous histories and a large number of them are of early date, including several which made the first voyages of any American vessels to ports in India, China, Sumatra and other distant countries.

Portraits. The collection of portraits include many of the leading Salem merchants in the days of Salem's commercial period and members of the East India Marine Society, a full list of which will be found in another chapter of this Guide (see list of portraits). The portraits are arranged on the northern and southern walls of the East Hall and have descriptive labels placed upon them.

Relics of the East India Marine Society. In the cases on the northern end of the gallery of the East Hall are preserved the relics of the early history of the East India Marine Society. The case in the centre contains the punch bowls, and the large soup tureens made in the form of swans, used at the banquets of the society. One of the punch bowls was made in Canton, China, in 1786, to celebrate the first voyage of a Salem ship, the "Grand Turk," to that port, a representation of the vessel being in the centre of the bowl and others on the outside. Two other bowls, of Liverpool ware, were presented to the society in 1800 by its first president Benjamin Hodges. There are, also, the andirons in the form of Hessian soldiers used in the fireplaces of the hall occupied

by the society in 1804 and, suspended from the ceiling, are two glass chandeliers, probably of Venetian make of the same period, the gift to the society of one of its presidents, Benjamin Carpenter. At the left is a mantle piece and two fire boards with views of Canton and Cape Town, taken from the old hall, the roll of members on parchment and other relics. In one of the table cases are the early manuscript catalogues of the museum, the visitors' books, old sea journals and autograph letters from United States Presidents Jefferson and Madison, commending the work of the society. Above these are hung a series of historical pictures, showing the exterior and interior views, where available, of the buildings occupied by the East India Marine Society and the Peabody Academy of Science from the date of the formation of the former society in 1799 to the present time. In the central case is the remarkable carving in boxwood representing "Heaven and the Day of Judgment." This carving is but $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the two subjects being represented in separate hemispheres. There are, however, in this little sphere, in all, one hundred and ten figures carved with such skill that they bear the closest scrutiny even with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. The whole may be closed and placed in a leather cover. This curious object is supposed to have been the work of a monk during the fourteenth century and was presented to the society by the Hon. E. H. Derby, who received it from a gentleman of Westphalia visiting this country in the early part of the present century. Near the central case, in one of the table cases, are still preserved several objects from Sumatra previously referred to, and which were presented to the society upon its organization in 1799 by Capt. Jonathan Carnes. These objects may be said to have formed the nucleus of the museum.

On an easel on this floor is a bronze medallion of George Peabody, of London. He was born in South Danvers, now Peabody, Feb. 18, 1795,

and his benefactions are too well known to require mention here. That gift which led to the establishment of the present Board of Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science was made in 1867. It enabled the work inaugurated by the East India Marine Society and the Essex Institute in natural history and ethnology to be continued and further developed and insured the permanent establishment of a free museum for the rational amusement and instruction of the people of Essex County.

CUVIER NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Organized March 5, 1881. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at number 12 Laurel street. Louis F. Gavett, treasurer; Albert E. Cole, secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Its office is in the building on Central street occupied by the Mercantile National Bank. The society has a valuable scientific library. In addition to the libraries here mentioned many of the different charitable and secret order societies have well selected libraries, the circulation of which is confined to the members of these organizations.

CHAPTER VI.

Charities.

THE CHARITIES of Salem though not housed in a way to attract the visitor by any display of architectural splendor are all of them in a sound financial condition and conducted in such a conservative manner as to obtain the best results.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.—This organization has an office at the Fraternity Rooms, No. 175 Essex street. It was formed for the purpose of “giving relief to the worthy poor, prevent begging and imposture and diminishing pauperism.” While it is entirely independent of the other charitable societies of Salem, it works in harmony and coöperation with all. A “Fresh Air Fund,” conducted by this organization, enables elderly and tired women and sickly children to obtain rest and relief. The registrar will be found at the office every week day from 9 to 1 and 3 to 5.

SALEM MARINE SOCIETY: FRANKLIN BUILDING.—A large brick block on the corner of Essex street and Washington square, is owned by the Salem Marine Society, the oldest charitable organization in the city. The society was formed in 1776 “to relieve such of their Members as through Misfortune at Sea, or otherwise, or by Reason of Old Age or Sickness stand in Need of Relief, & the necessitous Families of deceased Members; and also to communicate in Writing, to be lodged with the Society, the Observations they make at Sea of any Matters which may render Nav-

igation, particularly on this Coast, easier & safer." It came into possession of this estate by the bequest of Capt. Thomas Perkins, a member of the society, about 1833. The building was twice damaged by fire, and totally destroyed in 1860, but immediately rebuilt. The lower story is used for stores. The upper stories are occupied by the Father Mathew Temperance Society and the armory of the Salem Light Infantry. The Marine Society occupies the lower room on the corner of Washington square as a reading room for its members now numbering about fifty. This society conducts the Seamen's Bethel on Turner street.

EAST INDIA MARINE SOCIETY (which see under Peabody Academy of Science).

SALEM HOSPITAL.—This institution, 31 Charter street, near the foot of Liberty, was founded in 1873 through the liberality of Capt. John Bertram and other citizens. The hospital is a large brick building, formerly a private residence, which was refitted for its present uses, with wards for special purposes in separate buildings on the same estate which extends to Liberty street. Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays from 2 to 5 P. M. Application for admission of patients can be made to the superintendent daily from 11 to 12.30 o'clock. A successful training school for nurses is connected with the hospital.

OLD LADIES' HOME. ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INDIGENT WOMEN.—A house, 114 Derby street, corner of Orange street, built in the early part of the century by Benjamin W. Crowninshield, one of Salem's noted sons and secretary of the navy under President Madison, is now occupied by the Association for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Women. President Monroe was the guest of Mr. Crowninshield in this house July 9, 10, 11, 1817; and on the 9th a great dinner was given in the southwestern room, at which were present, Commodores Bainbridge and Perry, Generals Miller and Dearborn, Senator Silsbee, Lieut.

Governor William Gray, Judge Story and others. The western half was afterwards the residence, from 1825 to 1849, of Gen. James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane. The house was given for its present use in 1860, by the late Robert Brookhouse, a successful merchant, and the home is supported from the income of funds raised by citizens and augmented by several legacies. It may be visited on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

OLD MEN'S HOME.—This institution, incorporated as the Bertram Home for Aged Men, is located at 70 Derby street, and was founded in 1877, by Capt. John Bertram. It is a cheerful and pleasant home. It may be visited on any week day.

WOMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—This excellent institution was organized in a modest way in 1876, but was not incorporated until 1884. A reading room for girls was first established in the Maynes' block and later a home for girls at the corner of Essex and Daniels streets. An employment bureau was also established about the same time. In 1879, Capt. John Bertram placed the house now occupied by the society, number 12 Elm street, at the disposal of the managers for five years, to be given to the society at the end of that time if the work undertaken should succeed, and in 1884, the promise of Capt. Bertram was fulfilled, the success of the experiment having been proved, and the house became the property of the society. In 1889, through the generosity of friends, the duplicate of the house in the same block, numbered 14, was purchased and connected with it by cutting doorways through the partition wall and the accommodations of the society were thus doubled. The society now conducts the following work :—A home for girls who are given good rooms and board at reasonable terms ; an intelligence office, a needlework department ; a free cooking school for the children of the public schools ; a free kindergarten. The institution depends for its support upon the contributions of charitably-inclined persons.

PLUMMER FARM SCHOOL.—This reformatory institution for boys occupies a French-roofed wooden building on Winter Island, about one and one-half miles from the city. It may be reached by the "Willows" horse cars, which pass within five minutes' walk. It was endowed by Miss Caroline Plummer, whose bequest also built Plummer Hall. The original bequest was \$20,000; the present fund is \$50,000. The school was incorporated in 1855, but the building was not erected till 1870. The late Capt. John Bertram left a bequest of \$35,000 to this institution. Visitors are admitted on Wednesdays from 3 to 6 P. M.

SEAMEN'S ORPHAN AND CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—This was originally known as "The Children's Friend Society," and originated in an effort of Rev. Michael Carlton, a most benevolent man whose name is connected with the early efforts of charitable organizations in Salem, to assist orphan children. After taking children to his own home where they were cared for by Mrs. Carlton and himself, assistance was received from friends and rooms were occupied in the building on Charter street known as the "Dr. Grimshawe House." The society organized in 1839 and later occupied a house at 7 Carpenter street adjoining the present larger home which was erected in 1877. The first building was the gift of Robert Brookhouse; it was fitted up by subscription and by means of donations and bequests. The society now owns, besides the present home, a building on the opposite side of the street used as a hospital. Its working funds have also been increased and with this the usefulness of the home and the number of children supported.

CITY ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The City Orphan Asylum of the Sisters of Charity (Roman Catholic), occupies a large brick building 89 Lafayette street, to which a very large addition was made in 1893. The Asylum was organized in 1866. It furnishes a home for indigent men and women, and orphan boys and girls—the latter being educated in the common

branches. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Visitors are admitted on Thursdays.

"THE FRATERNITY."—Visitors will be interested in calling at the Fraternity rooms, Downing Block, Essex street, which are open every evening. These rooms are maintained free to the young people who may be in the city without friends or home influences. The rooms are supplied with books and newspapers in abundance. Music and games add to the attractions of the rooms. Free instruction is given by competent teachers to those who desire to study. The rooms are frequented by a large number, and great good has resulted from their establishment. The Fraternity was organized in 1869.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The building of the Young Men's Christian Association is at 14 Central street. It has reading rooms, library, hall for meetings and a gymnasium. Papers, periodicals and books are provided. The rooms are open to the public day and evening (Sundays excepted). Religious meetings are held as follows: Sunday 6 P. M.; Thursday evening, Bible class; Tuesday evening, meeting for boys.

THE SALEM CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION has rooms under Mechanic Hall, Crombie street, and was organized in 1817. It contains a library of 6,000 volumes for the use of its members. Its rooms are open Saturday evenings.

In addition to these, there are many charitable organizations, independent and connected with other societies as churches, Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, and others of a semi-social and charitable character which do most excellent work in their respective fields in Salem.

CHAPTER VII.

Business.

THE SALEM BOARD OF TRADE has very pleasant rooms in Hale's building, 225 Essex street. It was organized in April, 1889, with a large membership. The executive committee meets every Thursday night, and the Board meets on the third Thursday of the month at 8 o'clock P. M. The rooms are open for the use of business men or business organizations. Permission to use the same can be obtained at any time by applying to the Secretary. The officers are E. A. Mackintire, President, E. D. Jones, Treasurer, and Edward F. Brown, Secretary.

THE MASTER MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION has roomy and convenient quarters in its building on Central street formerly occupied by the First National Bank. The rooms are open every day. Benjamin E. Touret is President, and Charles E. Curtis, Secretary.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.—There are seven National and two Savings Banks in Salem : Asiatic National, 125 Washington street, capital, \$315,000 ; Exchange National, 109 Washington street, capital, \$200,000 ; First National, 212 Essex street, capital, \$300,000 ; Mercantile National, 11 Central street, capital, \$200,000 ; Merchants National, 234 Essex street, capital, \$200,000 ; Naumkeag National, 227 Essex street, capital, \$500,000 ; Salem National, 112 Washington street, capital, \$300,000 ; Salem Savings Bank, 125 Washington street, deposits about \$7,500,000 ;

Five Cents Savings Bank, 212 Essex street, deposits about \$3,800,000. The National Banks are open from 8.30 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. with the exception of the Asiatic which closes at 1.15 P. M. The Savings Banks are open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and the Five Cents Savings Bank is in addition open for deposits on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9. All of the National Banks pay good dividends and the Savings Banks rank with the strongest in the state.

The Salem Coöperative Bank, one of the most successful of these excellent institutions in the state, has its headquarters at room 10, Kinsman's Block. John M. Raymond is President, E. A. Mackintire, Secretary.

There are three fire insurance companies, the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company owning and occupying a fine brick and freestone block, 114 Washington street; the Essex Mutual and the Salem Mutual.

THE NAUMKEAG STEAM COTTON COMPANY (Harbor, Peabody and Union Sts.) has a plant of 160,000 spindles and employs 1500 hands. The motive power is furnished by three Corliss engines with an aggregate of 3000 horse power (horizontal 1200 and 600, walking beam 1200), to produce which 13,000 tons of coal are consumed each year. The productions of the mills for 1891 was 20,243,542 yards of cloth, varying in width from 28 to 100 inches. This if stretched out in one line would reach from Salem to San Francisco and across the Pacific ocean to Japan. The bell on the mill No. 1 was cast by H. N. Hooper in 1846. It is struck each hour of the night by the watchman, and the clanging stroke is to the mill population what the watch's "all's well" was to the drowsy citizen of a century ago. It also rings a morning call and for the opening and closing of the mills. It may be said that one-tenth of the whole population of the city responds directly or indirectly to the daily ringing of this bell.

STEAM RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.—The Boston and Maine Railroad, Eastern Div (formerly the Eastern Railroad), affords the railroad communication to and from Salem. There are forty-one trains to and thirty-nine from Boston between five o'clock in the morning and eleven at night on week days and seventeen each way on Sundays. The running time between Boston and Salem varies from thirty to thirty-five minutes for express trains, to forty and forty five minutes for accommodation trains.

During the summer months there are eleven trains on week days to and ten from Gloucester and Cape Ann stations and on Sundays two each way. There are four to and from Lawrence and Lowell and intermediate stations, besides numerous additional trains to and from local stations on the same line. Lawrence and Lowell trains afford communication to points north. There are frequent trains between Salem and Marblehead; four each way between Salem and Portland, connecting for and from points beyond in Maine and the Provinces. The White Mountain region is reached by through trains via Portsmouth Great Falls and North Conway, there being four trains each way during the summer season. All Portland and mountain trains, besides several local trains afford communication with Newburyport and Portsmouth, and accommodation trains with intermediate points. On the Lowell System of the B. & M. Railroad, trains leave Salem for Lowell three times daily. The Boston and Maine road affords ample freight facilities to and from Boston, and to all points east and west over its own line to Portland or Boston, thence over connecting roads to the Pacific coast on the one side, and the state of Maine and the Provinces on the other. The Lowell road does a large freight business, mostly in coal, and the Boston and Maine carries large coal trains to the Lawrence mills.

HORSE-CAR LINES.—The Naumkeag division of the Lynn and Boston

Street Railway maintains frequent electric and horse car accommodations between Salem, Peabody and Danvers, Salem and Beverly, Salem and Marblehead, Salem, Wenham and Asbury Grove, Salem and Beverly Cove, Salem, Swampscott and Lynn. to North and South Salem, and during the summer season to the "Willows." Peabody and Beverly are each about two miles from the horse-car station, which is in the Price building, corner of Essex and Washington streets. Danvers is distant about five miles and Wenham about six. Asbury Grove, the location of the Methodist camp ground, is reached by the Wenham cars. Marblehead is about four miles, the "Willows" a little over two miles, and the terminals in North and South Salem are each one mile from the station. The Danvers cars go by two different routes, via Peabody and through No. Salem, to the various sections of Danvers—"the Port," "the Plains," "Tapleyville," "Putnamville," "the Centre" (old Salem Village) and "Asylum Station." Many spots of historical interest are reached by these lines. A new power station with its conspicuous and lofty chimney stack is located on Mason street.

ELECTRICAL.—The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has a large "exchange" in Salem, with about 400 subscribers in the city. The Central office is in the Northey Block, 106 Washington street corner of Essex. The Salem Electric Lighting Company has a valuable plant 21 to 27 Peabody street, built in 1889, furnishing 300 arc lights of 2000 candle power each and 4000 incandescent lights. The system used is the Thomson-Houston. Visitors are admitted on application at the Company's office, 114 Washington street. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is centrally located in the Northey Building on Washington street. The city has an electric and telephone fire alarm system, and special police lines. David Mason more than a century ago delivered lectures on electricity at his residence in Salem, which were the first

lectures on this subject given in this region. The first incandescent light ever used in a dwelling is said to have been in a house at number 11 Pearl street in July, 1859, this light being the invention of Prof. Moses G. Farmer. The telephone also originated in Salem: Prof. Charles G. Page, who made experiments in magnetic currents in connection with musical sounds in 1837, the forerunner of the telephone, had his laboratory at 259 Essex St., and Prof. A. Graham Bell lived at 292 Essex street while perfecting his telephone which was first publicly exhibited in Lyceum Hall before a meeting of the Essex Institute, Feb. 12, 1877.

EXPRESS LINES.—Moulton's, Merritt & Co's, Savory & Co's, Lake-man's and the American make from two to four trips daily, to and from Boston.

HOTELS.—The Essex House (formerly William Gray's Mansion) number 170 Essex street, between Central and St. Peter streets, is the principal hotel in the city and accommodates about 120 guests. Transient rates are from \$2 to \$2 50 per day. An excellent dinner can be obtained here for seventy-five cents.

The Central House, 167 to 181 Washington street, has accommodation for about 60 guests; transient rates are \$1 per day.

The Ocean View (summer) is at Juniper Point, and accommodates 150 guests.

The Central and Atlantic Houses (summer) at Juniper Point, accommodate about 50 guests each.

BOARDING HOUSES.—The Higbee House at 150 Washington street, the "Doyle Mansion," 33 Summer, and the Abbott House, 22 Federal street, are well known and select boarding houses.

RESTAURANTS.—Porter's Dining Rooms, 7 Central street; H. F. Curtis' rooms, 200 Essex street; James' Café, 256 Essex street; Simon's ice cream saloon, 140 Essex street; and Newcomb's oyster house, Derby

Square, are in their special lines the most popular for tourists and visitors.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are five newspapers published in Salem—three weeklies, and two dailies.

The *Salem Gazette*, published at an office in Hale's Building, 223 Essex street, daily, was started in 1768 as the Essex Gazette.

The *Salem Register*, published at an office corner of Essex and Central streets, each Monday, was established in 1800.

The *Salem Observer*, published each Saturday morning, at the Observer Building, City Hall Avenue, was started in 1823.

The *Essex County Mercury*, a weekly edition of the Gazette, is published on Wednesdays. It was started in 1831.

The *Salem Evening News*, established in 1880, is published daily at 122 Washington street.

The largest business interests of Salem have for many years been the various branches of the leather industry, with the factories located in the vicinity of Boston street and in Peabody and more recently in South Salem. The cotton factory of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company is at the water's edge at the foot of Harbor street. The coal companies with their wharves, where large schooners, steamers and barges are constantly discharging their cargoes, are located at the easterly end of the town on Derby street; the Pennsylvania Pier and Phillips Wharf being the principal headquarters for this largely increasing business. On White street the visitor can see the yacht-building establishment of "Frisbie," which has taken the place of the ship yards which years ago made "down town" famous.

Visitors to Salem will find Essex and neighboring streets the shopping centre. Here are stores equalling in the number and character of their departments leading metropolitan establishments of like description;

while there are also very many smaller stores covering all the branches of retail trade, in which, though the stocks are less in size and more specialized, the shopper will find the old-time methods still in vogue: of giving courteous treatment and furnishing the best of goods upon the lowest terms. Tourists as well as the regular summer visitors can therefore have their wants in the shopping line easily supplied by the shops in Salem. To mention these dealers in detail is not within the province of this Guide.

CHAPTER VIII.

Public Grounds.

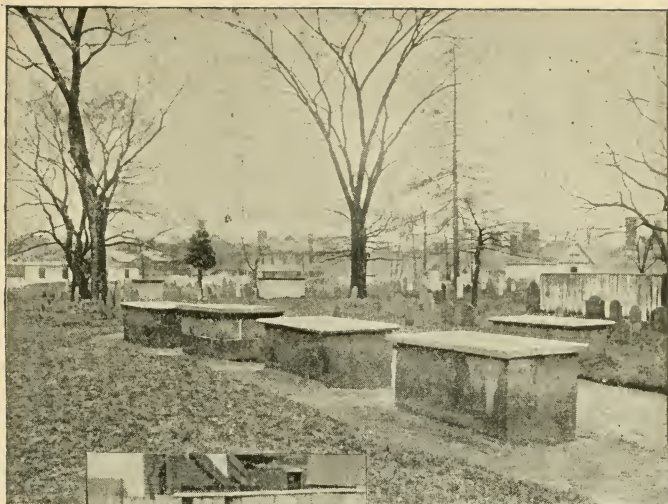
CEMETERIES.—The graves of the earliest settlers in Salem, like those in Plymouth, are unmarked. It would be interesting to point out the spot where the frail Arbella Johnson was buried, but tradition only tells us indefinitely of her last resting place. But there are many interesting stones in the older cemeteries which the visitors will wish to see.

Charter-street Cemetery, the oldest in the city, is on Charter street, between Central and Liberty streets.

The oldest stones will be found just east of the large willow tree in the centre of the ground and west of it towards the western fence and in the rear of the "Dr. Grimshawe House." The oldest stone is that of "Doraty, wife of Philip Cromwell," 1673.

A very curious stone erected to the memory of Timothy Lindall, a merchant of Salem, should be noticed, as well as that of Nathaniel Mather, the precocious younger brother of the celebrated Cotton Mather of Boston. Mary Corey, the first wife of Giles Corey, is buried here, and also Judge Hathorne of witchcraft fame. (See also chapter on Hawthorne in Salem.)

A bronze tablet, recently placed upon the iron fence facing the street, states that :—



"Old Burying Point," Charter street.

Ancient Headstone, Charter street.

"THIS GROUND,
THE FIRST SET APART IN
SALEM
FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD,
AND, SINCE 1637, KNOWN AS
THE BURYING POINT,
CONTAINS THE GRAVES OF
GOVERNOR BRADSTREET,
CHIEF JUSTICE LYNDE,
AND OTHERS WHOSE VIRTUES,
HONORS, COURAGE, AND SAGACITY,
HAVE NOBLY ILLUSTRATED
THE HISTORY OF SALEM."

The Broad-street Cemetery is reached from gates on Summer street, and at the corner of Broad and Winthrop streets. Here are buried Capt. George Corwin (the sheriff who served the warrants for those charged with witchcraft), Col. Timothy Pickering, General Lander, and Caroline Plummer, whose name is attached to literary and charitable institutions in Salem. This cemetery was first used in 1655. The oldest stones are upon the higher ground at the southern part of the cemetery; among them are those of John Norman, 1713; the Welds, 1701-12; Mary Lambert, 1693; and the three Sewall children, 1684-88, the record on the last named stone closing with a quaint but pathetic verse.

The Howard-street Cemetery was first used in 1801. It is on Howard street at the corner of Bridge.

Greenlaw Cemetery, first used in 1807, and for many years known as Orne street Cemetery is on Orne street, near North. It has been greatly improved of late by the city and the lot owners. There is a soldiers' monument in the cemetery, erected by the Sons of Veterans, and a very beautiful memorial chapel and conservatory, the gift of Mr. Walter S. Dickson to the city, is now being erected.

The Friends' Cemetery is on Essex street, at the corner of Pine.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery is on North street, a mile from the city. It has been enlarged much in recent years and is being made attractive by the owners of lots.

Harmony Grove Cemetery lies on the Peabody line, and comprises about sixty-five acres. The principal entrance is at Grove street. This was one of the first of the rural cemeteries to be established in this neighborhood, following closely the model set at Mount Auburn. A very graceful arch of rough stones spans the carriage-way at the entrance, and a rockery is situated just inside the grounds at this point. It is fortunate in having within its precincts some fine wooded growth which gives it a quiet and secluded air, though this seclusion is somewhat marred by the close proximity to the railroad and its numerous passing trains. Many expensive monuments have been placed in private lots. Some of the finest are to be seen on Greenwood, Forest, Cypress, Linden, and Maple avenues, and on Locust and Hemlock paths. In a lot on Locust path the remains of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, are interred. A large sarcophagus of granite marks the spot. A soldiers' lot on Greenwood avenue, has a fine granite monument and a tablet, erected by means of the M. Fenollosa fund. This cemetery was established in 1840.



The Willows.

View from Willows.

St. Peter's Churchyard is the only typical churchyard burying ground in Salem. The space originally devoted to the graves has been encroached upon by the widening of Brown street and the building of the chapel, so that there is left, exposed, but few of the many stones which were once in sight. Burials were made here soon after the building of the first church edifice in 1733, but the oldest stones now to be seen are those of James Jeffry, 1755, and Mrs. Hannah Mottey, 1768. (See also chapter on churches: St. Peter's.)

THE COMMON, which was nearly a century ago named Washington square, is a territory of about eight acres, bounded by what were until 1882 known as Newbury, Brown, Pleasant and Forrester streets, but now called by the general name of the square. This reservation was made in 1714, when it was voted that the spot "where trainings are held in front of Nathaniel Higginson's house, shall be forever kept as a training field for the use of Salem." It is now a level lawn, though when laid out it was very uneven, and there were several small ponds included within its borders. In 1801, Elias Haskett Derby, then Colonel of the militia, raised about \$2500 for putting the reservation in better condition for a "training field." The name "Washington Square" was given to the Common by the selectmen in 1802. The large elms on the Common were planted about 1818 to replace Lombardy poplars, the trees first put out in 1802 and which soon failed.

SALEM NECK AND THE WILLOWS.—The "Neck" is a general name for all lands below the terminus of Derby street. It was originally held as common land and as far back as 1714 was used for pasturage and the curing of fish. In 1679, there were so many persons located at Winter Island, the portion of the Neck to the southeast and separated from the larger peninsula, that a "victualling house" was licensed there for their convenience. There have been forts and block houses on the Neck from

the earliest times and in 1799 the noted frigate, "Essex," was built at a spot not far from the lighthouse on Winter Island. There was a fort on Winter Island as early as 1643, and on the site of Fort Lee, the heights of the Neck, in 1742. During the war of 1812 there were three forts at the Neck—William, Lee and Juniper. The United States government has two reservations on the Neck for fortifications—Forts Lee and Pickering, both earthworks and now tumbling to ruin, though put in excellent order during the war of 1861-5. The former mounted four large guns, which from their elevated position commanded the approaches to the outer harbor. Fort Pickering was supplied with some twenty guns intended to prevent the passage of unfriendly vessels into the inner harbor. The ruins add much to the picturesque appearance of the Neck, and a stroll through Fort Pickering will be found interesting. Climbing the parapet the visitor finds himself at the end of a little bridge leading to the government lighthouse, and into this he may go if he will apply to the keeper.

"Juniper Point" joins the public grounds at the Willows. It has been divided into house lots for summer cottages. Many Salem people, besides others from Lowell, Nashua, N. H., and elsewhere, pass the summer months here. The cottages are neat and pleasantly situated. There are three hotels: the Ocean View, the Atlantic and the Central.

"THE WILLOWS," a portion of the northeastern part of Salem Neck, is the popular public ground of the city. It is about twenty minutes ride in the street-cars from the city, and frequent communication is afforded in the summer season by the Street Railway, which company has done much in addition to the city's efforts to make this an attractive pleasure ground. The location is a beautiful one. The peninsula juts out in a rugged point; one of the few of such sites on our coast, freely accessible to the public, and near any of the larger centres of popula-



Baker's Island. "Point of Rocks."

Baker's Island. "The Cliffs."

tion. To the north lies the Beverly shore, with its summer cottages peeping out among the trees ; Cape Ann runs off at the northeast ; directly seaward lie Baker's, Lowell, and the smaller islands of the harbor, and on the south is the rocky headland of Marblehead with its dilapidated old fort at the water's edge. A fine "Pavilion" was erected in 1879 at an expense of several thousand dollars, facing the open ocean, and from its spacious verandas an unobstructed view may be had of the entire outer harbor, the "North Shore," and the islands and shipping in the bay. On fine days the harbor is enlivened by sailing craft and steamers. Steamboat excursions are made at low rates of fare among the islands and along the North Shore, and the "S. E. Spring" of the Boston and Portsmouth steamboat company makes frequent trips to Baker's Island, while the steamers Baltimore and Philadelphia ply between Beverly, the Willows, and Marblehead and Boston. The city provides several shelters, where small parties may lunch, or sit and enjoy the scenery and the surroundings. Several restaurants are licensed by the city, and at any one of them a good lunch, dinner or supper may be had at a moderate price ; and there are, besides, the usual amusements to be found for children in public places. The old trees which gave the name to this marine park are European white willows. They were planted by the Board of Health of Salem in 1801. There are nineteen of the forty trees originally planted at that time remaining to-day. They vary in circumference at five feet from the ground, from seven feet and nine inches to ten feet and ten inches, the average, for all of the trees, being nine feet and six inches.

SALEM HARBOR.—The harbor of Salem is one of the most picturesque on the coast, and there are many points of interest within a day's sail. It is a delightful sail up the river to Danversport, or in an opposite direction around the arm of the harbor that makes up to Forest river. A half day may be pleasantly spent in skirting the shore on either the northern

or southern side of the bay—the northern shore running off to Gloucester, and the southern around the rocky headlands of Marblehead. A few hours will give ample time to sail among the islands of which Baker's, Lowell and Misery are the largest. On the former, which has now become a popular summer resort, there are two lighthouses, and a public house called the Winneegan, and on Lowell Island is the Island House now a Sanitarium for invalid children. A short distance off shore there are several good fishing grounds, where perch, locally called "cunners," may be caught in abundance. Farther out, on the sunken ledges, small cod may be taken, and a few miles in the bay mackerel schooners are frequently seen in the season for catching that fish. Sail boats can readily be engaged with a competent skipper for excursion parties, and boats for rowing can always be secured at a small rate per hour. The hours of the sailing of the steamers may be found by inquiring at the office of the Street Railway or at the Willows.

There are also public grounds at "Liberty Hill" in North Salem, where a cold spring has for years been the favorite resort for the people in that section of the city. There is at the head of Broad street, on land owned by the Great Pasture Corporation, a rocky ledge rising abruptly from the surrounding land on the summit of which, from time immemorial, the bonfires have been lighted on the eve of "the Fourth of July" and on the occasion of other celebrations. The hill is covered with "wood-wax" which is usually in full flower about July 4, when the effect of the flaring fire on the golden flowers and masses of people collected in groups about the hills is picturesque in the extreme.

CHAPTER IX.

Natural Objects of Interest.

THE neighborhood of Salem has for a long time been the stamping ground of the botanist and zoölogist as well as for those interested in minerals and rocks. In fact, from the time of its earliest European settlements, the natural objects of the region have attracted the attention of writers and the curious in natural history. Higginson and Winthrop have recorded their interest in the animals and plants about Salem, and Josselyn, who published particular accounts of the fauna and flora of New England more than two hundred years ago, undoubtedly travelled in the immediate neighborhood and, besides, gained information from accounts given him by the early settlers here. Manasseh Cutler, however, was the first systematic botanist who undertook to describe our flora, and the road from Ipswich Hamlets (Hamilton) to Salem must have been known to him step by step. From his day a continuous line of excellent botanists have carried out the work he began in this section of New England. The animals have been studied ever since the Essex County Natural History Society commenced its labors in 1834 and the rocks have puzzled more than one eminent geologist for three-quarters of a century. The accounts of the work done by a large number of students in this region are to be found in the publications of the Essex Institute while the material results in the form of specimens collected are in the

museum of the Peabody Academy of Science. (See sketch of these institutions in this Guide.) The facilities for studying natural history thus afforded have awakened a general interest in these matters, so that the green plant box of the botanist, the insect net, the zoölogist's dredge and the leather bag and hammer of the geologist are familiar sights to the people of Salem and its neighborhood.

The rocks of this region belong to a complicated series, chiefly diorite, syenite, granite and felsite. On Salem Neck is an interesting formation called, technically, elæolite-syenite, a form of which, first described from this region, is now known as Essexite. These rocks can only be studied in this country in New Jersey, Arkansas and one or two other places and in South America, Norway and Portugal, so that the Neck offers an easily accessible field for studying them. Here, also, the rare mineral sodalite is found in little blue patches of much beauty. Discovered years ago and then lost sight of, it has been searched for by collectors for a generation until lately rediscovered near the old location and on some of the islands in Salem harbor. On the shore to Marblehead Neck occurs the keratophyre, the rock mass of the region being felsite. At Nahant and at Rowley are the remains of what were once larger deposits of an early Cambrian limestone which contains fossils of low forms of animals. All through the region of Salem are masses of the bed rock, cut and recut by dykes of other sorts of rock which has forced itself up through the cracks of the original formations in every direction. Many of these are most interesting and instructive to study and good examples may be seen on the Neck and near the Essex bridge leading to Beverly where the trap dyke made famous by Hitchcock more than half a century ago is still preserved.

The surface geology is, perhaps, even more interesting to the pedestrian, and charming walks to curious boulders, often on high eminences of-

fer tempting occupation for a spare half day. The "Ship Rock" in Peabody (leave cars at Newell's Crossing, So. Reading branch, B. & M. R. R.), fortunately the property of the Essex Institute, and thus saved from more practical service in the form of edgestones and block pavements in Salem streets, is a huge mass of granite estimated to weigh 1100 tons, standing quite high on a ledge of the same rock and is the largest boulder of this character in this region. Agassiz rock, another large boulder on a hill near the town of Manchester and one in the swamp near it, probably, as regards size, come next in order. In the woods, some two miles south of Ship Rock, toward Lynn, are many boulders, several being at the very top of Prospect Hill. Beyond these, across the intervening valley, on the southern crest of the next ridge, is "Phaeton Rock," a granite boulder weighing, perhaps, ten tons, balanced upon three smaller boulders just at the edge of the cliff, while not far from this, and quite near Cedar Pond, is a cave made from the disintegrating and fallen ledge rock, into which the fearless inquirer may squeeze his way, through a narrow opening, to find quite a sizable, although dark chamber within. All of this boulder region in Peabody and Lynn may be visited from Salem by good pedestrians in an afternoon, steam cars and street railways assisting to quickly pass the less interesting parts of the route in town.

The "dungeons" or "kettle holes" form another interesting feature of the surface geology of this region. These are very deep pits, often with little ponds at the bottom, scattered among the gravelly hills of Essex County. In some cases they are nearly one hundred feet in depth, with very steep sides, the diameter at the top being but a few rods. The best examples may easily be reached by leaving the street cars of the Marblehead division at the crest of the hill beyond Forest river and striking across the fields back and southwesterly of the car house and cemetery. There are several dungeons at this point and the walk can

be continued to Legge's hill and back by Loring avenue to Lafayette street. From Legge's hill a fine view of the shore from Lynn to Marblehead may be obtained. Connected with the dungeons in geologic interest are the "kames" or "Indian Ridges," as they are commonly called, which Professor Wright in his "Ice Age in North America," speaks of as being the last work of the glaciers of that period. The kames really seem like huge artificial embankments with steep sides and very narrow at the top. They run across the county in lines from the northwest to the southeast. One at the western side of Wenham pond may be followed for some miles with occasional breaks and another, which finally blends into it, near Beaver pond, Beverly, may be followed a similar distance. And, if one should desire, the whole formation could be traced out across Topsfield, Boxford and Bradford, to the Merrimac river and beyond that into New Hampshire. Those near Salem are accessible by the cars of the street railway from North Beverly, where, after a pleasant walk of some three miles overlooking Wenham pond and, after crossing one or two roads and passing over the ridges near Cedar pond, Wenham meeting-house is reached by the Danvers road and the cars taken for the return trip. Besides the kames, the region about Salem is dotted with conspicuous hills, some of them two hundred feet high, the longer axes of which follow the same direction as that of the kames. These, however, belong to a geologic period somewhat earlier and are known, technically, as "drumlins." Many of these hills are sought as the objective points of walks, and such as Brown's hill in Danvers, Legge's hill in Salem, and Turner's hill in Ipswich, amply repay the hard tramp up their steep sides by the magnificent expanse of field, shore and villages which may be seen from their summits.

The piers of Essex bridge, between Salem and Beverly, have long been a noted place for collecting the invertebrates living in the salt water. Here at low tide, when there is a high run of tides,—not low tides as described in the almanac, for that means the tide neither rises high nor runs far out,—there is a good opportunity for collecting and study-

ing the curious sea-anemones, star-fishes, sea-urchins, hydroids and many little mollusks ; and our beaches after a storm will furnish interesting marine forms both of animal and plant life for those who are not familiar with the products of the sea. The birds, whether those of the marshes and beaches or the inland species, may be best observed by the aid of an opera glass ;—much better, in fact, than over the sights of a shot gun,—and many resident species of birds and even the ways of the shyer quadrupeds can be studied in the woods of Beverly, Manchester, Lynnfield and Boxford by those who know their habits.

There are many nooks and corners about Salem where rare and beautiful plants can be collected, from the little *Draba* in the earliest April to the fringed gentian of October. Hepaticas abound in the woods at Swampscott and near Wenham pond, and there are hosts of beautiful flowers and graceful ferns in the region near by, where, even yet, it is possible to tramp without trespassing on land exclusively reserved for summer residences, although this privilege can not be expected to last much longer. There are, too, in Salem, many fine trees well worthy of a visit by those interested in this branch of botany. In the garden of the estate of the late Mr. Geo. Peabody, on Washington Sq., and best seen from Mall St., is the largest tulip tree in this region and there are several fine magnolias in yards about the city. The finest lindens are on the estate of Mr. Francis Peabody at Danvers, although many of our streets are made fragrant by the blossoms of these trees in June. Salem is famous for its noble horsechestnuts, and there are fine maples on Dearborn street, Fairfield street and by the house of the Misses Ropes. on Essex street above the North church. The largest catalpa is on Brown street and the Bertram elm, in the grounds of the Public Library, a tree nearly fourteen feet in its least girt, although but seventy-five years of age, is the largest and finest elm in the city. The elms at the upper end of Lafayette

street are but little less than one hundred years old. European walnuts which ripen their fruit are found in several places in Salem, and noble oaks and hickories grow naturally at "Kernwood." A famous Balm-of-gilead, more than fourteen feet in its smallest circumference, in the yard of the old Silsbee house on Daniels street, still lifts high its headless trunk, a relic of the last century. On Broad street, nearly opposite Pickering, is a bald cypress from the southern United States, a tree often mistaken for the cedar of Lebanon, and there is another still larger on the Derby estate in South Salem. These are probably the most northerly growing trees of this species. The traditional Endicott pear tree may be seen from the trains, on the Lawrence branch of the B. & M. R. R., beyond Peabody, and just before reaching Danversport station, at the left in an open field but protected by a rail fence. There is, however, on Hardy street, in Salem, a pear tree nearly as old as the more celebrated Endicott pear and in a more flourishing condition, known as the Allen pear tree.

Nearly every traveller on the railroad between Lynn and Salem, during the latter part of June or early in July, is impressed with the gorgeousness of the rocky pastures on either side of the track, golden with the masses of wood-wax (*Genista tinctoria*) then in full flower and standing out in striking contrast against the dark bushy red cedars which abound on all the hills. This plant from the old world, recorded as having been introduced by the emigrants with Endicott, in 1628, for the purpose of making a dye, is not seen in similar large masses at any great distance from Salem. Its spread has been extensive and persistent on these bare hills of which it has taken complete possession. But an outline merely can be given of these natural objects of interest. The large and well labelled local collections of rocks, plants and animals at the museum of the Peabody Academy of Science always open to public inspection, and



Nichols House: Colonial Architecture.

Paved Yard of Nichols House.

the numerous articles in the publications of the Essex Institute, descriptive of the groups included in our fauna and flora and giving the location of the various species, which may be consulted either at the Institute or at the Public Library, will furnish sufficient information to keep an active student or collector busy for an entire summer without beginning to exhaust the means of rational amusement or the many charming drives or refreshing walks suggested at the same time.

CHAPTER X.

Drives and Walks.

MARBLEHEAD.—The drive to the quaint old town of Marblehead is very enjoyable to any one who appreciates the picturesque. Many of the streets are crooked beyond imagination ; the older houses are as striking in appearance as the streets. It is an old provincial town, entirely unlike any other place in this vicinity. A pleasant hour may be spent in driving through its streets, and the people, who are very proud of their town, are always ready to show the stranger its odd features and points of historic interest. In the summer time its harbor is the rendezvous of the yachts of the leading clubs, cruising along the coast, and the regattas of the Eastern and Corinthian Clubs are events of the season here. Fort Sewall, now used practically for park purposes, commands a most beautiful prospect and is one of the principal attractions of the town. Crocker park, near the ferry-landing, at Tucker's wharf, is a sightly cliff overlooking the harbor.

ROUTE FROM SALEM TO MARBLEHEAD AND RETURN—10½ MILES.

Explanation of Signs.—*r.* Right hand. *l.* Left hand. Figures in brackets are the distances on the road in miles between the points named.

STARTING FROM CENTRAL, CORNER OF ESSEX ST.

Lafayette St. [1½ miles].

l. Salem Road (Marblehead) [1].

Forest river. The "dungeons," rear of cemetery on hill.

Pleasant St. [$\frac{5}{8}$].

Devereux R. R. Station. Work-house rocks, scene of Floyd Ireson's ride. Catholic Church, "Star of the Sea."

r. Prospect St. [$\frac{1}{4}$].

r. Washington St. [$\frac{1}{4}$] (keep to left of pump).

r. Common [$\frac{1}{32}$].

Abbot Hall.

Lee St. [$\frac{1}{12}$]

Custom House.

Hooper St [$\frac{1}{32}$].

l. Washington St. [$\frac{1}{32}$].

Lee mansion, No 169.

r. Rockaway St. [$\frac{1}{10}$].

r. Summer St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

St. Michael's church.

l. Washington St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].

Judge Story's birth-place, No. 104. Town Hall. Gerry's birth-place

Fort Sewall.

r. Franklin St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

RETURN

r. Orne St [$\frac{1}{4}$].

Old burying hill. Site of Fountain Inn.

Beacon St. [$\frac{7}{8}$].

Peach's Point.

Green St. to Soldiers' monument [$\frac{3}{4}$].

Codden's hill. Powder house.

r. Elm St. [$\frac{1}{3}$].

l. Waters St. [$\frac{1}{16}$].

r. Pleasant St. [$1\frac{1}{8}$].

Mugford's monument.

r. Salem Road [1].

Forest river.

Lafayette St. [$1\frac{1}{8}$].

Marblehead Neck. This is a favorite drive of about five miles and may be taken in connection with that to Marblehead. Leaving the city by Lafayette street, a beautiful avenue lined with elm trees, the largest of which at the upper end of the street were planted by E. H. Derby in 1808, the road turns to the southeast and leads toward Marblehead. Just before entering the town, however, Ocean street is taken, until the neck road is reached which passes across a causeway opposite the town, then along the shore of Marblehead Neck, and back to the starting point. If one wishes to see a magnificent display of surf dashing upon the rocks, a favorable time to visit this locality is at the flood tide during or immediately after an easterly storm. There are many fine summer residences on the Neck and several summer hotels and boarding houses, among them the picturesque "Nanepashemet," the "Atlantic," the "Boylston," the "Ocean-Side," "Samoset," and the "Irving." The club houses of the Eastern Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht Club are also located here and can be visited upon invitation of members.

Clifton Heights. A very pleasant drive of about three miles may be taken to the "Preston," the "Crowninshield" and Clifton Heights, and "The Elms" on the Marblehead shore below Swampscott. Near Clifton Heights is "Gun Rock," a deep chasm in the rocks, into which the sea dashes at certain stages of the tide, with an explosive sound which, during heavy easterly storms, may be heard for a distance of three or four miles. From the rocks at this point there is good perch fishing.

ROUTE TO CLIFTON AND MARBLEHEAD NECK AND RETURN—11 MILES.

STARTING FROM CENTRAL, CORNER OF ESSEX STREET.

Lafayette St. [1].

r. Loring Ave [$\frac{1}{8}$].

l. Forest river road, beyond causeway (Marblehead) [$\frac{1}{2}$].

l. Old Lynn road [$\frac{1}{2}$].

- r. Swampscott road (acute angle) [$\frac{1}{10}$].
- l. Clifton Ave. [$\frac{1}{2}$].
Ware's pond. Clifton Heights. Gun rock.
- l. Atlantic Ave. [1].
Devereux beach.
- r. Beach St. [$\frac{3}{4}$].
Devereux mansion.
- Drives on the Neck [2].

RETURN.

- r. Ocean St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].
Ruins of Fort Glover.
- l. Pleasant St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].
Devereux railroad depot.
- r. Salem road [1].
Forest river.
- Lafayette St. [$1\frac{1}{2}$]. (Salem).

Swampscott Beaches. From Salem to the several beaches at Swampscott, about four miles, is a favorite drive. The road is a pleasant one, and passes all the beaches and summer hotels and boarding-houses. During "the season," the roads through the town are gay with passing equipages, during the early hours of the evening, and the hotel and boarding house piazzas are crowded with their guests enjoying the cooling ocean breezes. If desired, the drive may be extended a mile farther through Ocean street, Lynn—a beautiful avenue, lined with elegant private residences surrounded by gardens and lawns.

Nahant Beach. The drive to Nahant beach is about six miles, the town of Nahant being three miles beyond. Passing through Swampscott and Lynn, to the drives last mentioned may be added that on Long Beach, a narrow strip of land connecting the peninsula of Nahant with the main land. At Nahant there are many commodious summer cottages with their finely kept lawns adding to the attractions of the drive.

Beverly Shore. A drive of about six miles along the Beverly shore is one of the most pleasant in the neighborhood. Leaving Salem through Bridge street, and crossing Essex Bridge, the road leads through a part of Beverly, known as "the Cove," then along the shore, over smooth and well-kept roads, through the section designated "the Farms." Many elegant residences surrounded by well-ordered grounds, or secluded in natural forests, are on both sides of the way. A delightful return drive is through the Montserrat woods by Common street, and *via* Essex street and the centre of Beverly to Salem.

ROUTE TO BEVERLY FARMS AND RETURN—11 $\frac{3}{4}$ MILES.

STARTING FROM BEVERLY BRIDGE.

r. Cabot St. [$\frac{1}{12}$].

r. Water St. [$\frac{1}{4}$].

Tuck's Point.

The view here is very broad: at the right is Salem, then Fort Lee, the Willows, and in the harbor Baker's and Misery islands.

RETURN TO:

r. Lothrop St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

View of Hospital Point light-house, Salem Willows and outer harbor.

l. Abbot St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

r. Monument Sq. [$\frac{1}{32}$].

Soldiers' monument. Ancient cemetery.

r. Hale St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

On the beach along the shore here was found one of the largest shellheaps of the early Indian races that has been discovered in this region.

r. Ober St. [$\frac{1}{3}$].

l. Neptune St. [$\frac{1}{3}$].

First street to the right leads down to the light-house on Hospital Point, which is open to visitors.

l. Thorndike Ave. [$\frac{1}{4}$].

r. Hale St. [$2\frac{1}{2}$].

The next street to the right is Brackenbury street leading down to Patch's beach, the next is Prince street, where there are several residences.

. Mingo beach. Paine Ave.

r. West St. [$\frac{1}{4}$].

Misery and Baker's Island.

l. Hale St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

Ancient Woodbury house.

Hart St. (continuation of Hale St.) [$\frac{1}{7}$] (to cemetery).

l. Haskell St. [$\frac{1}{8}$] (to little flagstaff in valley).

r. Webster Ave. [$\frac{1}{4}$].

l. Greenwood Ave. [$\frac{7}{8}$].

r. Common St. [$\frac{7}{8}$].

l. Foster St. [$\frac{1}{4}$] (to railroad track, "Paradise Corner").

r. Cole St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

l. Essex St. [$1\frac{1}{2}$].

Montserrat R. R. station at right. Residence of Lucy Larcom, No. 59. Briscoe school-house "1674-1874."

r. Federal St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

Pottery in Lawrence court.

RETURN TO :

r. Cabot St.

First Baptist church. Town Hall. Bank building. Cabot house, No. 104.

Manchester. A continuation of the Beverly Farms drive takes one into the town of Manchester about nine miles, one of the finest seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast. "The Singing Beach," beyond the Masconomo, the largest hotel, is the principal attraction. There are many pretty cottages and villas at Manchester, especially on Smith's Point, which add to the attractiveness of the scenery. The Essex County club house located in the northerly portion of the town and its colonial build-

ing and well arranged grounds for polo, golf, etc., form one of the finest establishments of this sort in New England.

Chebacco Ponds. A delightful drive may be taken through the woods, either from Beverly Farms or Manchester, to Chebacco Ponds, in Hamilton, or direct by the Essex road from Salem. The Chebacco hotels furnish opportunity for an excellent dinner or supper, and boats are always available for rowing or fishing on the lake.

Wenham Lake. The City Water Works grounds at Wenham Lake are about five miles from the city. The carriage road from Colon street, Beverly, to the reservoir, is open for driving on afternoons and on Sundays. The reservoir is on Chipman's Hill, North Beverly, and from its borders an extended view of the surrounding country can be obtained. It has a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons. The pumping station is about a mile from the reservoir, on the borders of the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, with an area of 320 acres. The interior of the engine and pump house is worthy of inspection.

To Wenham, Asbury Grove and Hamilton. A drive of about eight miles may be made in connection with the last. The Methodist Camp Grounds are occupied through the summer, the meeting itself being held in August. At Hamilton, the Myopia Club has its headquarters, with its hunts, polo and other attractions.

ROUTE FROM SALEM TO WENHAM LAKE AND RETURN, VIA DANVERS—9 MILES.
STARTING FROM BEVERLY BRIDGE.

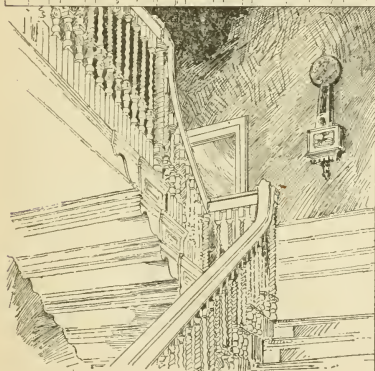
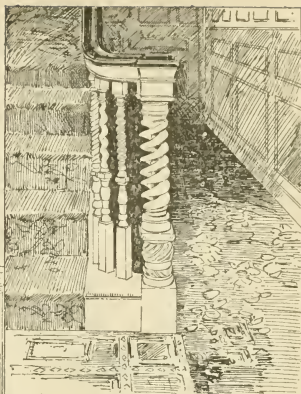
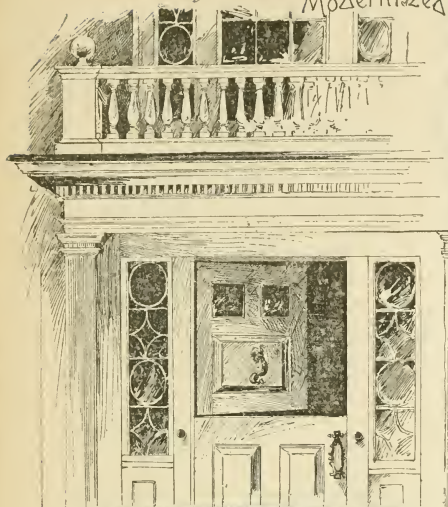
1. Cabot St [2½].

Cabot house, No. 104. Bank building. Town Hall. First Baptist church. Salem Reservoir.

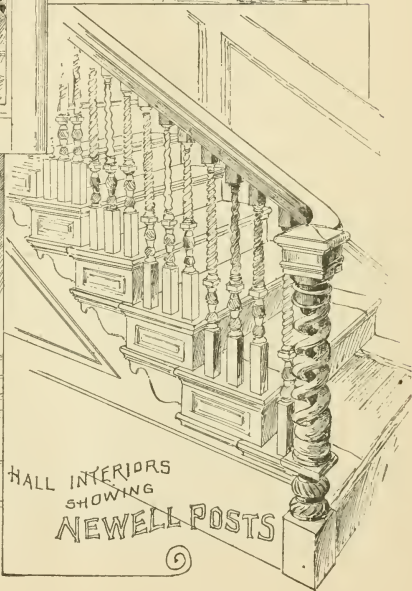
(or through the reservoir road, from 2-6 p. m., from Cabot St., at railroad crossing.)

(or leave Cabot at Essex, thence Brimble ave. to Dodge St.)

Dutch Doorway
Modernized



Landing:
Macinire Staircase.



HALL INTERIORS
SHOWING
NEWELL POSTS

©

- r. Dodge St. [1]. (Continue on to Wenham Lake and Asbury Grove in Hamilton.)

RETURN :

- r. Conant St. [$\frac{1}{4}$].
 North Beverly church. Old Parsonage, 1715. Ancient cemetery.
- l. Cabot St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].
- r. Balch St. [1].
- r. Cabot St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].
- r. Beckford St. [$\frac{1}{4}$].
- r. Elliot St. [$\frac{5}{8}$].
- l. Green St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].
- r. Bridge St. [$1\frac{1}{2}$].
 Rial Side. Joshua's Mountain. "Kernwood" across river.
- l. Elliot St. [$\frac{3}{8}$]. Danvers.
 Folly hill.
- l. Liberty St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].
 Spite Bridge.
- l. Water St. [1].
 View of Orchard Farm. Read Mansion.
- Margin St. [$\frac{1}{8}$], Peabody.
- North St. [1], Salem.

Peabody. Peabody, the birthplace of George Peabody, the London banker, is about two miles from Salem and the drive embraces many points of interest. The town, originally South Danvers, was named Peabody in honor of the philanthropist in 1868. The Peabody Institute, founded by a bequest of \$200,000 from George Peabody, should be visited. Here is deposited a portrait of Queen Victoria painted on enamel, the colors being burned in, and backed by a sheet of gold. The picture was a gift from the Queen to Mr. Peabody. The Sutton Reference Library, in the same building, was founded in 1869 by Mrs. Eliza Sutton, as a memorial of her son, Eben Dale Sutton. On Main street, at the intersection of Washington street, is a granite monument erected in

memory of the men from this town (then Danvers) who fell in the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. A fine monument erected to the memory of those killed during the Civil War is located in the Square.

Danvers. Leaving Salem by North street the drive to Danvers takes one into an historic locality. A part of what is now Danvers was included in Salem Village in the days of witchcraft. At Danversport is "Old Orchard Farm," where Gov. Endicott at one time resided and where may still be seen the "Endicott pear tree," claimed to be the oldest cultivated fruit tree in New England. From its branches the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony picked fruit, and it is still productive. In this town are the birthplace of Gen. Israel Putnam and the historic Collins house where General Gage established his headquarters in ante-Revolutionary days, when he was appointed by the King governor of the colony. At "the Centre" is the site of the Salem Village parsonage, where the witchcraft delusion had its birth. Near "West Danvers Junction" is the site of Giles Corey's house. The site of the state asylum for the insane on Hathorne Hill is a very commanding one, and the buildings are extensive and of the most approved construction. The cost of the asylum and grounds has been about \$1,500,000.

DANVERS ROUTE—13 MILES.

CITY HALL, SALEM.

Washington St.

• Court houses.

l. Bridge St.

r. North St. [1].

North bridge. Catholic cemetery.

Danvers line.

Water St. [1] (continuation of North St.).

Gardner's hill. (From this hill, over which the road passes, one may see stretched out before him Danvers, Beverly and Salem. The asylum looms up at the left.)

Jacobs' farm. (House standing in which George Jacobs lived in 1692. His grave can also be seen.)

1. Endicott St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

Endicott farm and pear tree. (Pear tree said to have been set out here in 1630.)

RETURN TO :

1. Water St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].

Danversport R. R. Station (site of the first building erected in Danversport).

Liberty St [1]. (continuation of Water St.).

Liberty bridge, or "Spite" bridge.

Junction of Liberty. Eliot (to Folly Hill and Beverly), Burley St. (to Putnamville) and Conant St. (to Ipswich).

Folly Hill. (Described by Hawthorne On the top of this hill Wm. Brown, a wealthy merchant, afterwards a Tory, built a mansion with a hall opening to the four points of the compass. It was popularly known as "Brown's Folly.")

1. Conant St. [$\frac{3}{8}$].

Frost fish brook. (From this landing probably the earliest settlers of Danvers, about 1630, struck inland, having reached this point by boat.)

Conant St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

Danvers Square, Danvers Historical Society. Berry Tavern.

The room of the Society is in the Bank Building up one flight. Here is a very fine collection of old china, etc., also of Revolutionary relics, MSS., etc. There are many portraits, among which are those of Dr. Amos Putnam, 1765, or earlier, the poet Whittier, Gen. Moses Porter, and A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, a benefactor of the Society. The curator is usually at the room which is open to visitors.

Elm St. [$\frac{1}{2}$]. (continuation of Conant St.).

Page house. (Here Gen. Gage had his office in 1774). Town hall (junction of Holten and Sylvan Sts). Soldiers' monument, erected to soldiers of 1861-5.

Sylvan St. [$\frac{1}{8}$] (continuation of Elm St.).

Peabody Institute. (The present building was erected in 1892, the former building having been destroyed by fire. Established by George Peabody of London.)

Pass to Holten St., either by edge of Millpond, or cross Institute grounds reaching Holten St. by Peabody Ave.

By the edge of the pond on the northern side of the road stands the house long the home of Judge Samuel Putnam.

r. Holten St. to Cherry.

Episcopal church, corner of Cherry.

l. Cherry St. [$\frac{1}{8}$]. Cross R. R. track.

l. Maple St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

Armory of Danvers Light Infantry (organized in 1891).

r. Locust St. (By continuing north on this road and taking the right hand roads one may reach Wenham pond and North Beverly. See Routes above.)

Corner of Poplar St. the site of an ancient Porter house, afterward occupied by Hon. Timothy Lindall.

l. Poplar St.

Lindall Hill. (Formerly known as Sharpe's and Porter's hill from former owners.)

Maple St. [$\frac{1}{4}$] (continuation of Poplar).

r. Summer St. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

Wadsworth Cemetery. (Here are the graves of Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Sam^l. Purris, of witchcraft notoriety; of Parson Wadsworth, of the Clarkes, Hobarts, and many of the Putnams. This is probably the oldest cemetery in Danvers, and was originally the Putnam family cemetery.) Birthplace of Hon. James Putnam (last Atty. Gen. of Mass. under the crown, Judge Supreme Court, New Brunswick, "The best lawyer in America," Pres. Adams.) Covered well just beyond the birthplace of James Putnam in the

field to the left is near site of home of John Putnam, Sr. (Road passes over the site.)

NOTE:—John Putnam from Co. Bucks, Eng, lineal descendant from William Pottenham, of Pottenham, Co. Herts, circa 1492, settled in Danvers on this spot about 1634. From him in the 4th generation was descended Gen. Israel Putnam, born in Danvers. In the fifth generation Geo. Rufus Putnam, the friend of Washington, and founder of Ohio, "the Father of the Northwest;" also of the same generation Perley and Henry Putnam, killed on 19 Apr., 1775, at Lexington, were born in this town, and Nathan Putnam, wounded. 75 members of this family marched to Lexington upon the alarm. No other one family contributed so many men to the Revolutionary army and Union forces, during our late war as this. Among divines of this family born in Danvers may be mentioned Rev. Israel Warburton Putnam, and Rev. Alfred Porter Putnam, and of this family, although born in Salem, Prof. Frederic Ward Putnam, of Cambridge.

See history of the Putnam family in England and America, by Eben Putnam.

Oak Knoll. (Late home of John Greenleaf Whittier.)

l. Spring Ave. [$\frac{1}{2}$].

St. John's College (Roman Catholic. House built by Jacob Spring, Esq., from stone quarried in Danvers). Prince house (Osburn house. Sarah Osburn, widow of Robert Prince, was hanged for witchcraft in 1692). Prince family cemetery (near railroad in a small grove of oaks to the left).

l. Nichols St. (continuation of Spring Ave.).

Beaver Brook R. R. Station.

r. Maple St. [$\frac{1}{2}$]

Corner of Nichols stands a house built by William, brother of Gen.

Israel Putnam. Beaver Brook. Col. Jesse Putnam house on left (sets back, long buildings shaded by magnificent elms).

One may reach Middleton by continuing upon this road for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whence one may return by the upper road on the southern side of Asylum hill, meeting this route at the corner of Ingersoll and Centre Sts.

Gen. Israel Putnam birthplace on right. (The rear is the oldest, and in that part Israel Putnam was born.) Danvers State Lunatic Asylum. View from hill one of the finest in Essex Co.

Grounds open at all times. Buildings open Wednesdays and Saturdays. This hill is rightly styled "Hathorne's Hill," from a remote ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

7. Newbury St. [$\frac{1}{2}$]. (Newburyport and Boston turnpike. The "Half-way house" stood within a few minutes' walk to the northward.)

By turning to the right from Maple street and following the turnpike one may reach the Pierce farm in Topsfield, distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; or by taking the "old Boxford road" which leaves the turnpike on the left, reach "Ferncroft."

7. Ingersoll St. [$\frac{3}{4}$].

Peabody place. (Now a summer residence of Hon. William C. Endicott, late Secretary of War.)

7. Centre St.

Training field on left. Parson Wadsworth house on left. Site of Rev. Saml. Parris house, 1692, on left. Meeting house first parish since 1702.

7. Hobart St. [$\frac{1}{6}$].

To site of church in 1692. (In plowed field just beyond Forest St.)

RETURN TO:

7. Centre St. [$\frac{1}{8}$].

Judge Holten house (corner of Holten St.). Famous patriot. For the Genealogy of the Holten Family see Essex Institute Historical Collections.

7. Holten St. [$\frac{1}{6}$].

Holten cemetery. (Graves of Holten family to right of entrance.)

RETURN TO:

7. Collins St. [$\frac{1}{6}$] (continuation of Centre St.).

Cross R. R. Rebecca Nurse farm, house and monument, also that erected to the memory of Nathaniel Putnam and others who stood forth in her defence. The grounds are open. (Rebecca Nurse was executed for witchcraft.)

- Collins St. [$\frac{3}{4}$].

Collins house, built by Hooper in 17—. (Headquarters of Gen.

Gage. Opposite, in the field, was the camp of two companies of the 64th British Reg., afterwards in the expedition to Lexington.)

Pine St. [$\frac{1}{4}$] (continuation of Collins St.).

Peabody line. 2 m. from Peabody line to Square, and 4 m. to Town House Square, Salem.

Andover St.

Rogers' farm

Central St.

Lowell St.

Peabody Square.

Main St.

Lexington monument. Peabody Institute, founded by George Peabody, of London.

Ancient Cemetery.

Salem line (follow horse-car track).

MIDDLETON AND DANVERS ROUTE.—18 MILES.

Leaving Danvers Route (page 137), continue on Maple St. to Middleton, [$2\frac{1}{2}$].

Town Square. Flint Public Library.

l. So. Main St. [$1\frac{1}{2}$].

l. West St. [$\frac{1}{2}$]. Cross Ipswich River.

r. Dayton St. [1]. Cross turnpike.

l. Centre St. Join Danvers route at junction of Ingersoll and Centre street (page 138).

(Or, leaving Maple street at entrance to Asylum grounds, take right hand road past gas works, then left hand road through the asylum grounds and pass out by the Thomas Putnam house at the corner of Dayton street; by turning to the right one will shortly enter Maple street; to the left will bring one out by the same route as above, but will cut out the town of Middleton with the pretty drive along and over Ipswich river. By turning to the left on reaching West street, the route may be reversed.)

NOTE:—The Thomas Putnam house is still standing but much altered. Here lived Thomas the oldest grandchild of John Putnam (see page 137, note), whose daughter Ann, a child of but twelve years, was drawn into the witchcraft excitement by her older companions, and made to play a conspicuous part in that tragic occurrence. She lived and died in this house, and was buried in the Putnam cemetery off Nichols and Maple street, opposite the Asylum depot. The tomb and that of her parents is to-day covered by a luxuriant growth of shrubs and trees. She never married. Her story is told in Mrs. C. E. Upham's Salem Witchcraft in Outline.

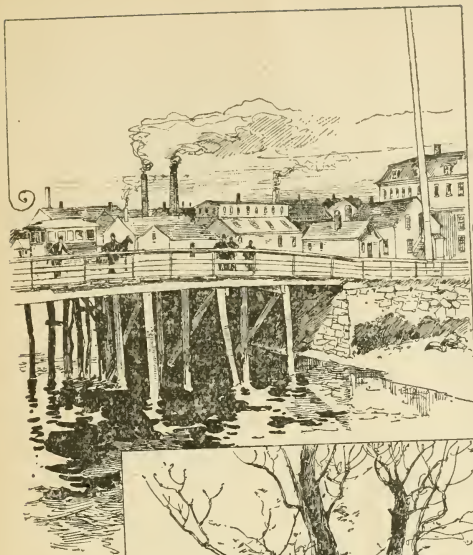
As this latter route has been for a long time partially closed to the public the road is not in the best condition but is perfectly safe. The road is a very ancient town way, laid out by the town.

Floating Bridge, on the old Boston turnpike, about three miles from the city, is worthy of a visit. It is a plank bridge about 450 feet long, which, as its name indicates, floats like a raft on the water. The water crossed is a pond with swampy borders. This drive may be extended to Lynn returning to Salem by the Swampscott drive previously given.

Walks about the City.

Walk No. 1, from Town House square, through Essex, Union, Derby and Turner streets, the following points of interest would be passed :

1. First Church, corner of Washington; tablets.
2. Market House. Town Hall 1817, at Derby Square and Essex (rear).
3. Peabody Academy of Science, 161 Essex; Museum of natural history and ethnology; open from 9 to 5 week days and from 2 to 5 Sunday afternoons. Free.
4. Liberty street to Charter street, 1. to Charter street burying ground and "Dr. Grimshawe House," and 2. to Salem Hospital, open Wednesdays from 2 to 5. Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) beyond.



NORTH
BRIDGE

LESLIE'S
RETREAT



BIRTH-PLACE OF
Timothy Pickering

RETURN TO ESSEX.

- 1. Cadet Armory, 136 Essex, portraits, banquet hall. Free, upon application to janitor.
- 1. Salem Athenæum, 134 Essex, library. Free, upon application to librarian.
- 1. Essex Institute, 132 Essex; historical museum and library. Free, open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 in winter and until 6 in summer.

Old First Church, rear of above, free. Apply at Essex Institute and register name.

- 1. Hawthorne's birthplace, 21 Union street. Admission, 25 cents.
- 1. Large white poplar, 11 feet in circumference, yard 120 Derby.
- 1. Old Ladies' Home, 114 Derby. Admission on Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5.
- 1. Custom House, 112 Derby; old maritime records, etc. Free, apply to custodian.
- 1. Bertram Home for Aged Men, 70 Derby. Admission, Wednesdays from 2 to 5.
- r. Turner House, 34 Turner street ("Seven Gables" so called). Admission, 25 cents.
- r. Bethel of the Salem Marine Society.

This walk may be continued to the Willows, or street cars may be taken, passing road to Plummer Farm School on r (admission Wednesdays from 3 to 5).

Walk No. 2, from Town House square, through Washington, Bridge, North, Essex, Boston, Hanson, return to Boston, Federal, Flint, Broad, Summer, Norman to B. & M. station, would include the following points of interest:

- r. City Hall, 93 Washington, portraits, old Indian deed, etc. Free, open every week day, except holidays and Saturday afternoons. Apply to the janitor.

- l.* Site of Witchcraft Court House (see tablet).
- l.* Rare hybrid walnut tree, rear of Odell Block, corner Lynde and Washington.
- l.* Tabernacle Church (Orthodox), next 52 Washington.
- l.* Court Houses, corner Federal, old records, witchcraft documents, witch pins, etc. Free, closed holidays and Saturday afternoons.
- r.* North Bridge, Leslie's retreat (see tablet).

RETURN on North to Essex.

- l.* Wesley Church (Methodist Episcopal), 10 North.
- r.* Roger Williams or Witch House, Essex, corner North. Free, apply to J. F. Upton, apothecary.
- r.* Southern Catalpa tree in yard of Witch House.
- r.* North Church (Unitarian), next 314 Essex.
- l.* Shattuck House, witchcraft times, 317 Essex.
- l.* Spire of South Church on Chestnut, seen from Cambridge and Essex.
- r.* Fine sugar maple tree on estate 318 Essex.
- l.* Swedenborgian Church, 339 Essex.
- r.* Public Library, 370 Essex, library and reading room. Free; those especially interested in library work should apply to librarian if desirous of visiting work rooms.
- r.* Bertram Elm, in Public Library grounds, seventy-five years old, trunk 13 feet in circumference.
- l.* Grace Church (Episcopal), 381 Essex.
- l.* Old buttonwood trees, at 393 Essex, ten feet in circumference.

The old road to Boston passed west of Norman's Rocks, the ledge which rises abruptly at the entrance of Highland Ave., at the head of Essex St. and west of Boston St., until a bridge was built in 1640 on the present line of the last named street over a little tidal stream at a point where the Hose house now stands at the corner of Goodhue St., and which was called the Town Bridge. An old mile stone which marked the Salem and Danvers boundary at the Big Tree and previously in front of the tavern at the crest of the hill on Boston St. and which bears the inscription "S(alem) June Y^e 11

1707" and also indicating that Salem was one mile and Boston fourteen miles distant, may now be seen in the grounds of the Peabody Academy, which institution obtained it a few years since it having been removed from its old resting place and laid aside as useless.

- l. Gallows Hill, from Boston street, head of Hanson. Here nine persons were hanged for witchcraft.

RETURN TO Boston street.

- l. St. James Church (Roman Catholic), 156 Federal, spire 207 feet high.
- r. Bowditch school (boys and girls, grammar) 35 Flint.
- l. Arch of elm trees looking down Chestnut street from 25 Flint.
- r. English yew tree, on bank by house 31 Broad, corner of Hathorne, planted in 1848.
- r. Southern bald cypress tree fifty years old in yard 27 Broad.
- r. Broad Street Cemetery, first used 1655. Ancient stones and some interesting trees.
- r. High school; next, Oliver (primary) school; next, State Normal school. Admission to last on application to principal. City schools, apply at buildings.
- l. Horsechestnut tree, yard of "The Studio," corner Chestnut and Summer, seventy-seven years old, eight and one-half feet in circumference.

Walk No. 3, from Town House square, through Washington, Church, St. Peter, Bridge to the "Essex Bridge," return on Bridge, through Winter, Washington square (east side), Essex, the following points would be passed:

- r. City Hall.
- l. Site of witchcraft trials. } See Walk No. 1.
- l. Fire department headquarters, 30 Church. Free, apply to custodian.
- l. Fine honey locust tree at No. 10 Church.
- r. St. Peter's Church, foot of Church.

- r.* Central Baptist Church, St. Peter St., opposite Federal.
 - l.* Site of witchcraft jail, No. 4 Federal, near St. Peter.
 - r.* Old John Ward house, built in 1684.
County Jail, corner Bridge and St. Peter. Admission upon application to custodian.
 - r.* Howard Street Cemetery, corner Bridge and Howard. Austrian pine in cemetery near street.
 - r.* Fine horsechestnut tree, corner Bridge and Pleasant.
 - r.* Fruit-bearing English walnut tree, 70 years old, in yard 109 Bridge.
 - l.* Trap dike rock, site of Winthrop's landing, 1630, west side of Essex Bridge near Salem end.
- Essex Bridge. Views of harbor and Danvers river; many yachts are wintered here between the bridges. Good collecting ground for marine life.

RETURN on Bridge to Winter street.

- r.* Dutch elm at 15 Winter.
- Washington square contains many fine elms, American ashes and some young maples. The towers of the East Church (Unitarian) western side of square.
- l.* Narbonne House, built before 1680, 71 Essex.
 - r.* Phillips school house, next No. 82 Essex.
 - l.* Calvary Baptist Church, corner Essex and Herbert.
 - r.* Franklin Building, corner Essex and Washington square.
 - r.* Essex Institute.
 - l.* Peabody Academy of Science. } See Walk No. 1.

Walk No. 4, from Town House square, through Washington and Lafayette streets, Clifton and Summit avenues, Leach, Lafayette, Peabody, Union and Essex streets, the following points would be passed :

- r.* Post Office, 118 Washington street.
- r.* Boston and Maine R. R. station. Norman and Washington streets.
- l.* District Court rooms, 193 Washington.
- l.* Steam fire engine house, Washington and Lafayette streets.

l. City Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic), 89 Lafayette. Admission on application to sisters in charge.

Fine American elms on both sides of upper Lafayette street, planted by E. H. Derby in 1808.

r. English elm, inside fence of estate opposite Clifton avenue; and ten rods west of it, in field, southern bald cypress, 100 years old, trunk eleven feet in circumference.

English oaks on both sides of Clifton avenue and red oaks on hill at r.

(Continuing on Clifton avenue leads to Batchelder's Point, fine view of harbor; bitter nut hickories, oaks, etc., grow here.

White maples on both sides of Summit avenue.

r. Bertram school house, corner Summit and Willow avenues.

RETURN on Lafayette street.

r. St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic, French), 39 Lafayette.

r. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Harbor and Lafayette.

l. Electric Lighting Co. works, 21 Peabody street. Admission on application to superintendent.

r. Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., foot of Peabody street. Apply for special information at office.

r. Hawthorne's birthplace, 21 Union street, etc. See Walk No. 1.

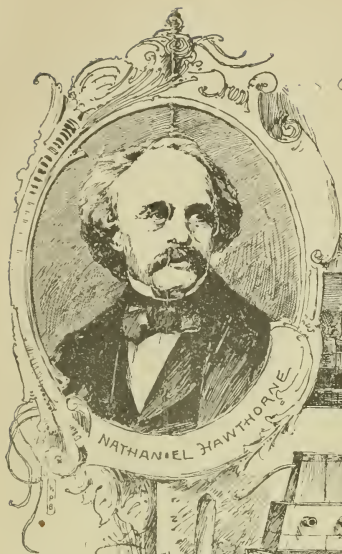
To the private houses mentioned in this Guide the visiting public can not, of course, expect to obtain admission, and they are not therefore enumerated in the above "walks." Many quaint houses will be passed, however, singly and in groups, and on many of the side streets may still be found houses that are interesting by reason of the door head with a bit of Macintire casing, or some simple architectural adornment, a reminder of the last century.

CHAPTER XI.

Hawthorne in Salem.

SO many visitors come to Salem desiring to see the places associated with the life and literary work of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the compilers of the Guide have prepared this chapter with the hope it may assist the admirers of the great author in their sentimental search. A brief outline is given, to begin with, of the periods of Hawthorne's stay in various places, and this is followed by fuller references to the principal points of interest connected with his life in Salem, the houses in which he resided while here and the scenes depicted in his works. Of course this list could be extended by references to his "American Note Books," but as these notes speak for themselves it is thought unnecessary to do so. The places described by Hawthorne in his stories and essays are often glorified by the wealth of his vivid imagination, and this his admirers should always keep in mind when looking upon the bare reality of the places he portrayed. A few references to such places are given here, and one can hardly make a more pleasant pilgrimage or pay a more fitting tribute to this favorite writer, than by spending a half-hour, book in hand, reading one of his beautiful sketches, upon the very spot where Hawthorne himself stood when the inspiration seized him to write it.

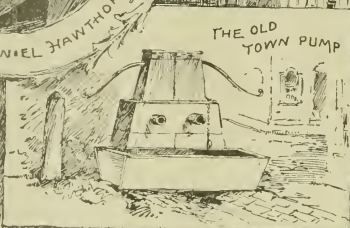
Thoughtless critics who, perhaps, have themselves but recently discovered Hawthorne, often condemn Salem for not appreciating its native



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE



THE OLD
TOWN PUMP



BIRTH-PLACE
of HAWTHORNE



GRIMSHAW HOUSE
THE HOUSE OF
HAWTHORNE'S COURTSHIP

"THE HOUSE OF
THE SEVEN GABLES"

author sooner. But why should Salem have seen what no one else saw? Hawthorne left Salem, finally, in 1850, before the publication of the "Scarlet Letter;" he was retiring in disposition and objected to and avoided social attentions. He had nearly always written anonymously and was comparatively unknown to the world. Hawthorne himself writes, in 1840, upon receiving an invitation to a party, "Why will not people let poor persecuted me alone?" and a casual glance at the portions of Julian Hawthorne's "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife," referred to in the index under "society," "shyness," "seclusion," etc., will prove conclusively that it was Hawthorne and not Salem that was at fault, if any fault there was. This self-seclusion was a family trait and Hawthorne's life was surrounded by its influences,—the grieving widowed mother and the retiring sister,—and the wonder is that the effect was not seriously injurious to that life. Our distinguished citizen, the late Dr. George B. Loring, himself connected by marriage with the family of Hawthorne's wife, writing on the treatment of Hawthorne by Salem, in a letter to be found,—and well worth careful perusal,—in Conway's "Life of Hawthorne" (p. 116), says in opening:—"Salem did not 'treat its illustrious son' at all, because he gave it no opportunity. He was a recluse there always."

Many of Hawthorne's writings have caused much personal ill-feeling and great dissensions. Like Daudet, in Paris, he has freely used in his writings, and with little disguise, persons and places, and has held their characteristics fully up to the light, emphasized at every point; and, like that eminent French author, he has brought maledictions down upon his own head in consequence. It matters little whether these things were done from thoughtlessness or with spite. It is not the province of this Guide to recall unpleasant memories in this connection and, purposely, all reference to personal matters are here omitted; and it is hoped,

therefore, that this chapter may lead to points of interest and ways of pleasure.

Periods of Residence. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in the house now numbered 21 Union street, Salem, July 4, 1804. In 1808 his widowed mother with her children removed to a house in the rear of this, but facing Herbert street, now a tenement house numbered 10½ and 12. He lived here until 1818, then at Raymond, Maine, for a short time, returning to the Herbert street house in 1819-20. He was at Bowdoin College, 1821 to 1825 and it was at about this last date that the *w* first appeared in his name. He was after this at the Herbert street house a short time, then, from 1828-32, in a house on Dearborn street, now removed to a site opposite the spot upon which it originally stood and numbered 26. He was in the Herbert street house in 1838, and again for short periods in 1840 and 1846. In 1839 and 1840 he was in the Boston Custom House and resided in Boston. In 1841 he was at Brook Farm. He was married to Sophia Amelia Peabody in Boston, July 9, 1842, and went to the "Old Manse," Concord, Mass., where his eldest daughter, Una, was born. He came back to Salem in the fall of 1845, was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem in 1846, and Julian was born in Boston during that year. While serving at the Salem Custom House he lived first in the old homestead in Herbert street, then in the house number 18 Chestnut street, and finally in the house number 14 Mall st. He lost the Custom House position in 1849, and was in Lenox in 1850-51, where his younger daughter, Rose, now Mrs. Lathrop, was born. He lived in West Newton, where the "Blithedale Romance" was written, in 1851-52, and settled in his last American home, the "Wayside," in Concord, in 1852. He became American consul at Liverpool in 1853, and retained that office until 1857. He then travelled in Italy, rested in Rome and Florence, and returning to England, completed the "Marble Faun"

there in 1859. In July, 1860, he returned to "The Wayside" to pass the last few years of his life. He died quietly in his sleep during the night of May 18, 1864, at the Pemigewasset House at Plymouth, N. H., while travelling for his health with his old friend ex-President Franklin Pierce.

The Birth-place. Hawthorne was born in the northwest chamber in the second story of the gambrel-roofed house now numbered 21, on the eastern side of Union street. The house was built prior to the time of the witchcraft delusion by one of the many in Salem who have borne the name of Benjamin Pickman. It came into the possession of the grandfather of Hawthorne in 1772, and with the exception of a modern front door, with long glass panels and modern windows, the house is in about the same condition as when the great author was born. An iron crane from one of the open fireplaces of this house is preserved at the Essex Institute: the very one, perhaps, that swung over the fire that first attracted the infant eyes of the author and which served to support the pots and kettles from which the family table was supplied in the universal manner of the times. In 1808, however, Hawthorne's father died at Surinam, while on a voyage in command of the "Nabby," and the family removed to the

Herbert Street House (now numbered 10½ and 12), then owned by Hawthorne's maternal grandfather, Richard Manning. This house was built about 1790; it faced on Herbert street, although the lands of the two estates joined in the rear. It is stated in Mrs. Elizabeth Manning's interesting and valuable historical article on "The Boyhood of Hawthorne" in the "Wide Awake" for November, 1891, that Hawthorne's "room was in the southwest corner of the third story, overlooking his birth-place," and that "he scratched his name with a diamond" on a pane of glass in one of its windows. This pane of glass is now carefully

preserved by the family. This is the chamber referred to and not the one in the Union street house, as stated by the editor of his "American Notes," p. 21 (1836), in the sentence :—" In this dismal chamber FAME was won," and again in the frequently-quoted letter written October 4, 1840 :—" Here I sit in my old accustomed chamber where I used to sit in days gone by. Here I have written many tales. . . . Should I have a biographer he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs, because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here," etc. It was while a boy, in this house, that Hawthorne used to play in the old-fashioned stage coaches which belonged to his uncle Manning's stage company, whose stables at the time were near by on Union street. Hawthorne lived in the Herbert street house at various times while a boy and young man, and twice for brief periods later, the last times being when the letter last quoted was written, between his service at the Boston custom house and his Brook farm life, and in 1845-46, just before taking the position of surveyor in the Salem Custom House.

From 1828-32 he lived with his mother in a house which was built for Madam Hathorne by her brother on land adjoining the present Manning homestead on Dearborn street. It was sold, however, afterward and moved to the opposite side of the street, where as number 26 it may be seen to-day, somewhat changed, of course, in consequence of its migrations. But Hawthorne was ever returning, again and again, to the old Herbert street home, so that in all he passed more of his days here than in any other house during his life ; this house, therefore, was more than any other his real home, for in the words of his own son and biographer (" Hawthorne and His Wife," Vol. 1, p. 429), "In fact after freeing himself from Salem, Hawthorne never found any permanent rest anywhere." When young, Hawthorne received an injury to his foot which compelled him to remain quietly at home. At this time the famous lexicographer,

J. E. Worcester, kept a school in Salem which Hawthorne attended, and during the time of this injury Mr. Worcester went frequently to the Herbert street house to attend his lame pupil. The residence in Raymond, Maine, followed, but in 1819 Hawthorne returned to Salem. He prepared for Bowdoin College under the care of the Salem lawyer, B. Lynde Oliver, Esq., and entered that institution in 1821, graduating in 1825, at about which time he appears to have inserted the *w* in his name, his ancestors usually having written it Hathorne. It was during this and the next period of his life, closing in 1838, that he acted as a clerk for the stage company, which the Mannings largely owned, travelled about in the stages, wrote stories and finally, anonymously, published "Fanshawe" and the first volume of "Twice Told Tales." This house is, therefore, associated with nearly all the important events of Hawthorne's early life, and it is to be regretted that it should not be preserved otherwise than for its present use, a tenement house.

During his life in the Manning house on Herbert street, Hawthorne was very intimate in the family of a kinsman and neighbor who occupied the spacious colonial residence, with a garden of the old-fashioned sort at its rear, at the foot of the same street. Here he had a chamber devoted to himself and, as he liked, he remained at the house and ate or slept there. He wrote much in this chamber and in a still more favorite place, the old garden, where he often sat musing and writing near a quaint little summer house and beneath the shade of an old apple tree. It is probable that many of his earlier stories were written at this house or under the tree in its garden.

The Chestnut Street House. Little interest attaches itself to the house number 18 Chestnut street, which was taken temporarily by the Hawthornes in 1846. Julian was born in Boston in June of that year and the "Old Manse" had been given up in 1845. Hawthorne became sur-

veyor of the port of Salem in 1846, and this house, occupied in all about sixteen months, seems to have little of his literary work connected with it. April 23, 1847, Mrs. Hawthorne wrote while in this house:—"We may have to stay here during the summer after all. Birds *do* visit our trees in Chestnut street and Una talks incessantly about flowers and fields." This house has been considerably altered since Hawthorne lived in it. While living here, to avoid callers whom he did not wish to see, Hawthorne would often slip out of the back door which opened on the little court running from Chestnut to Essex street, and go into the house of his friend and neighbor, Dr. B. F. Browne, and there remain until the visitor had departed.

The Mall Street House. The family moved to the house number 14 Mall street in September, 1847. The quiet "study" Hawthorne was to have to himself and which made this house so desirable was the front room in the third story. Here the volume entitled "The Snow Image" was prepared and "The Scarlet Letter" written; a picture of the Mall street house, with a "Snow Image" in the yard before it, appeared in one of the earlier editions of that work. It was a house out of which the Hawthornes expected much joy, but reaped instead, sadness and financial distress, although lasting literary fame and public attention came to him there. The Custom House appointment was in March, 1846, and he remained in office until June, 1849, when he writes "I am turned out of office." It was to this house he went home to tell the serious news to his wife. It was here, upon learning it, that she said "Very well, now you can write your romance," and it was here, that this prudent wife, at the same time, and in answer to Hawthorne's query as to how they should live meanwhile, opened the bureau drawer and showed him the gold she had saved from the portion of his salary which, from time to time, he had placed in her hands. The romance written was the

"Scarlet Letter." It was written under extraordinary pressure, for dismissal from office and pecuniary distress, Madam Hawthorne's death, July 31, 1849, and severe personal illness afflicted the author "midway in its composition." With a knowledge of these facts one can hardly look upon this house without feelings of pity and wonder. It has been but slightly changed since Hawthorne left it, in 1850, to reside in Lenox.

The Charter Street House. During the days of Hawthorne's courtship in Salem his future wife resided in the large house number 53 Charter street adjoining, on its eastern and southern bounds, the "Burying Point," the oldest cemetery in Salem. Hawthorne was not married in this house, as many persons suppose, but at 13 West street, in Boston, at the time the residence of Dr. Peabody. The Charter street house stands there to-day practically unchanged. Mrs. Hawthorne, then Sophia Amelia Peabody, the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, was born September 21, 1809, in a house on Summer street (so says her sister, Miss Elizabeth Peabody in a private letter), but in 1812 the family removed to one of the houses of the large brick block on Union street, extending from Essex, curiously enough but a stone's throw from the birthplace of Hawthorne. Being neighbors the children of the two families played together while the Hawthornes lived in the Herbert street house, but saw little of each other after 1816 until they met again as old friends in the Charter street house in 1838. It is singular that Hawthorne, who must have had most delightful associations connected with this house, should have recalled its situation in the unpleasant and imperfect "Dolliver Romance" and in its still more disagreeable presentment in "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." Yet, there it surely is, for it is described in the first chapter of that story as "cornered on a graveyard, with which the house communicated by a back door," while the house itself was: "a three story wooden house, perhaps a century old, low-studded, with a square front standing

right upon the street, and a small enclosed porch, containing the main entrance, affording a glimpse up and down the street through an oval window on each side." Hawthorne evidently roamed in the old Charter street cemetery for, besides incidental mention of it here and elsewhere in his works, there is an interesting note of his (*American Note Books*, 1, p. 110), describing a visit to the place as follows:—"In the old burial-ground, Charter street, a slate gravestone, carved around the borders, to the memory of 'Col. John Hathorne, Esq.,' who died in 1717. This was the witch-judge. The stone is sunk deep into the earth, and leans forward, and the grass grows very long around it; and on account of the moss, it was rather difficult to make out the date. . . . In a corner of the burial-ground close under Dr. P——'s garden fence, are the most ancient stones remaining in the grave-yard. One to 'Dr. John Swinnerton, Physician' in 1688 . . . of Nathaniel Mather, the younger brother of Cotton and mentioned in the *Magnalia* as a hard student and of great promise. 'An aged man at nineteen years,' saith the gravestone. It affected me deeply when I cleaned away the grass from the half buried stone and read the name. . . . It gives strange ideas, to think how convenient to Dr. P——'s family this burial ground is, the monuments standing almost within arm's reach of the side windows of the parlor, and there being a little gate from the back yard through which we step forth upon these old graves aforesaid." The name of Dr. Swinnerton appears in the "Seven Gables" and, again, as the ancient apothecary, with the sign of "the brazen serpent," in the "Dolliver Romance" and the name of his ancestor Hathorne he has used as freely. The last quotation from the "Notes" is almost reproduced in "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret" and both house and graveyard are to-day precisely as described fifty-four years ago, save perhaps the new fence which has taken the place of the old one with the gate which seems to have disappeared.

House of the Seven Gables. Inquiries are frequently made for the "House of the Seven Gables," a general belief existing that Hawthorne described some particular house which was standing in its declining age when he wrote the fascinating tale with that title. It would be very pleasant to direct admirers of the great writer to such a house, but as a matter of fact no such house as he described exists or ever has existed. This has been definitely settled by the positive statement of Hawthorne himself. Yet a house on Turner street is quite often referred to as "The House of Seven Gables." It was for many years in the Ingersoll family, relatives of the Hawthornes, and Hawthorne was a frequent visitor there. It is said, on one of these visits, Miss Ingersoll told him that the house once had seven gables and, taking him to the attic, she showed him the beams and mortises to prove the statement. Coming down the stairs Hawthorne is said to have repeated, half aloud, "House of the Seven Gables, that sounds well," and some time after this the romance bearing this name appeared. That the name had come to Hawthorne's mind, and the romance had already taken shape before the name had been fully decided upon, are shown by a reference to the matter in a letter to a friend written by Hawthorne just before the publication of the work where he says: "I am beginning to puzzle myself about a title to the book. The scene of it is in one of the old projecting storied houses familiar to me in Salem. . . . I think of such titles as 'The House of Seven Gables,' there being that number of gable ends to the old shanty; or 'Seven Gabled House,' or, simply, 'The Seven Gables.'" The name of the story which was then about finished, as here indicated, might easily have been suggested by the visit to Miss Ingersoll in the Turner street house; but, the house did not have seven gables in Hawthorne's day, if it ever did, and the idea must, therefore, have been suggested to him in some other way than by the house itself. A story is told, too, of another

visit of Hawthorne's to this house which connects it in an interesting way with the romance. A friend of Hawthorne's, an adopted son of Miss Ingersoll's, who lived in the house at the time, was one day asleep in his chair in the south parlor, in such a position that he could be seen through an entryway, and another room, by a person passing in the street glancing in at one of the low windows. Seeing him in this way, as he came to the house, thinking of other things, Hawthorne was at first startled by his friend's appearance in the half shadow and cross-lights. To re-assure himself, Hawthorne tapped on the window and waked the sleeper, and then rushing into the house he exclaimed: "Good Heavens! H——, I thought you were dead." The connection of this episode with the picture of the dead judge sitting in his chair in the parlor of the "House of the Seven Gables" is evident.

There were many gabled houses standing in Salem in Hawthorne's day but all, save the rejuvenated Pickering mansion, have disappeared. One at the corner of Washington and Lynde streets, taken down in 1863, was the most picturesque of any which remained long enough to be preserved by photography. Although the visitor must give up the real house, the old elm tree, the shop, Clifford's chamber, the arched window and the secret closet behind the portrait, and understand that the house in the romance is a commingling of many gabled houses in Salem, with large additions from his own fertile brain, still, Hawthorne's life is closely associated with the Turner street house and a visit to it will be of interest. The "Tales of Grandfather's Chair" are said to have had their origin in this old house also. On one of his visits here while he was sitting in a dejected state in one of the window seats of the parlor, Hawthorne was complaining that he had written out and could think of nothing more. Turning to him, and pointing to an old arm chair that had long been in the family, Miss Ingersoll said, "Nat! Why don't you write about tl s

old chair? There must be many stories connected with it." From this incident the little volume published in 1841 is said to have come.

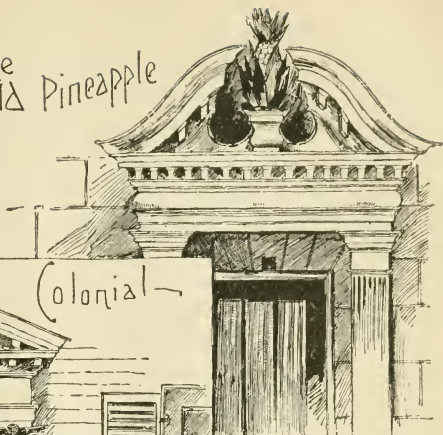
The house was built about 1662, and, until the present owner removed it a few years ago, had in its centre a huge chimney which when taken down disgorged an old psalter and a "pine tree" sixpence. It is the last dwelling house on the western side of the street near the Bethel of the Marine Society. There are, however, so many references in the story to real places, such as the Post Office, then in East India Marine Hall, and the insurance office, in the same locality, mentioned in the chapter entitled "The Flight of Two Owls," that it is not surprising the mythical is mistaken for the real by unsuspecting readers. It was Mr. Horace Ingersoll, Miss Susan Ingersoll's adopted son, who told Hawthorne the story of the Acadians (*Am. Note Books*, 1, p. 203, 1839), and which, given by Hawthorne to Longfellow, appeared in the now classic poem of "Evangeline." This may be added to the other interesting associations connected with the Turner street house.

The Custom House. Derby street, opposite Derby wharf. This building is fully described and its interesting historical associations are given in another chapter (see *Public Buildings*). Hawthorne was made surveyor in 1846 and occupied the southwestern front room on the lower floor. The stencil with which he marked inspected goods "N. Hawthorne" is still shown by his courteous successor in office, but the desk at which he wrote will be found at the Essex Institute, it having given place to one more in keeping with modern notions of comfort and elegance. So many of the characters and scenes depicted in the Custom House sketch in the "Introduction to the *Scarlet Letter*" were living realities it is no wonder that visitors inquire for and actually expect to be shown the manuscript itself at the Custom House or the Essex Institute. The publication of the "*Scarlet Letter*" at once produced intense curiosity to see this docu-

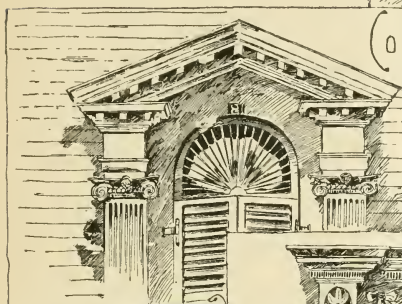
ment of Surveyor Pue and the embroidered "A" so graphically described, and which most readers of the story believed to exist. Just at this time a friend asked Hawthorne if he really had the scarlet letter itself and he assured him that he did. Pressed again on the matter, later, Hawthorne said to him: "Well, I did have it; but, one Sunday when my wife and I had gone to church, the children got hold of it and burnt it up." Of course, the manuscript was fictitious as was Surveyor Pue's connection with the story, his name, only, being real, as his gravestone, still to be seen in St. Peter's church yard, indicates. Hawthorne had a way of using real names of which he fancied the sound, as that of Dr. Swinnerton, previously referred to, whose gravestone is in the Charter street ground, and of Jervase Helwyse which he found on one of the branches of his own genealogical tree.

The Town Pump. "A Rill from the Town Pump" was first printed in the "New England Magazine" in 1835 and later in "Twice Told Tales." The pump was located near the middle of that part of Washington street which is east of the tunnel in the present Town House Square, but on the construction of the railroad, in 1839, the well which supplied it with water disappeared and another pump was set up in Washington street just by the passageway between the First Church and the Asiatic Building which, in time, gave place to the present stone post and brass faucet from which flows Wenham lake water. So the real pump from which the "Rills" ran can only be seen in old pictures, one of which is fortunately preserved at the Essex Institute. It gives the pump and its surroundings at about the date of the writing of the essay. The town pumps of Hawthorne's day were famous affairs. They were modelled from the old-fashioned hand fire-engines—or, the engines from them, perhaps. Framed in stone, minus the wheels, and with the "brakes" reduced to heavy handles on either side, they stood in various parts of the town, settled

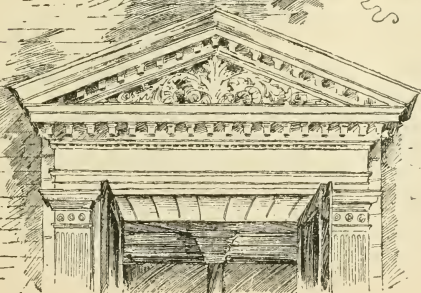
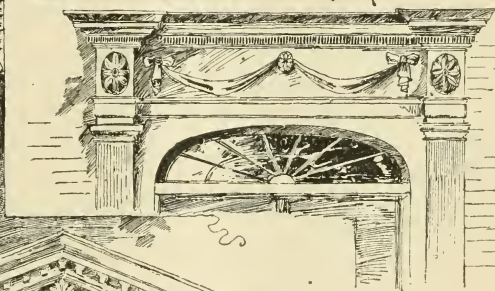
The Old Pineapple DOOR-HEADS.



(Colonial—



Macintire



permanently over wells, in suitable locations, where the public could freely help themselves to the pure water they dispensed. Until quite recently there were several of these pumps about the city, the last having been removed within a very few years ; but, with the introduction of modern improvements, contamination of the wells from sewerage and other sources rendered them dangerous to health and hence their disappearance. In some cases the pumps were double structures with two spouts and two handles ; such an one was that from which the "rill" ran, while another occupied the site of the Theobald Mathew statue on Central street and there were still others at the "Witch House," on Boston street and elsewhere. At some of the street crossings in the city, at Williams street, by the Lafayette street steamer house, and at the corner of Warren and Flint streets, for instance, will be noticed stones with holes in them some five or six inches in diameter. These were taken from the old town pumps and were the front stones from which the spouts of the pump protruded. Hawthorne had a curious pride in this early and popular essay. He referred to it when far away in Rome and in the introduction of the "Scarlet Letter" written in 1850, he says:—"It may be, however—oh ! transporting and triumphant thought—that the great grandchildren of the present race may sometimes think kindly of the scribbler of bygone days, when the antiquary of days to come, among the sites remarkable in the town's history, shall point out the locality of THE TOWN PUMP."

The Toll-gatherers Day. This essay was printed in the "Democratic Review" in 1838 or 39. The scene is laid at the Essex bridge, or Beverly bridge as it is usually called, which, running north and south from Bridge to Cabot streets, connects Salem with Beverly. The bridge, which was considered quite a triumph of engineering skill at the time, was built in 1788, was inspected by Washington who passed over it in 1789, and had

its one hundredth birthday celebrated Sept. 24, 1888, by music, bunting, illuminations and displays of fireworks. By the draw, which is still lifted like a huge trap-door by man power, was the old seat ; it would now be inconveniently near the passing street cars and, the bridge having been made free in 1868, the toll-gatherer only exists to-day as a draw tender. The bridge, however, is still a favorite place for a summer evening walk for the fresh air and to see the beautiful sunsets.

Endicott and the Red Cross. The scene of this tale, which first appeared in "The Token" of 1838, is laid in Town House Square. The fact of Endicott's action exists but the words and scene are, of course, Hawthorne's. The story is, however, suggestive of the feeling of the times when a little later, for reasons then apparent to the early colonists, the Indian deed was obtained which is now preserved at the City Hall.

Main Street. First printed in Miss Elizabeth Peabody's "Æsthetic Papers" in 1849 and later, in the "Snow Image." This, of course, refers to Essex street ; but, as the diorama closes with the great snow of 1717, no relic of things mentioned, save the Curwen house, corner of North and Essex streets, can be found.

Many other references could be given to places and scenes recorded in Hawthorne's writings. In the "Carrier's Addresses" entitled "The Sister Years," and "Times Portraiture" written in 1838 for the Gazette, the then new City Hall, the present structure, is commented upon ; while "I have opened a railroad" refers to the recently acquired communication with Boston, "the tall steeple of Dr. Emerson's church" is, of course, the South at the corner of Chestnut and Cambridge streets where good old parson Emerson retained his connection with the church,—a strange thing it would be nowadays—for sixty-seven years, while "Sights from a Steeple" refers to the steeple of the third meeting-house of the First Church (1718-1826), on the site of the present edifice at the corner of

Essex and Washington streets. "Footprints on the Sea shore," printed in the "Democratic Review" in 1838, and later in "Twice Told Tales," finds its counterpart in the "ramble to the seashore near Phillips' Beach" where Hawthorne "crossed the fields near the Brookhouse villa" as described in the "American Note Books" (Vol. 1, p. 94). The story and the notes read in connection with each other, an excellent idea is formed of Hawthorne's method of constructing his essays, and the ramble is as delightful to-day as when Hawthorne spent the afternoon there Oct. 16, 1837. Hawthorne frequently visited the rocky shores of Beverly, Manchester, Marblehead and Nahant. "Browne's Folly," printed in the "Weal Reaf," finds its duplicate in a walk described in the "American Note Books" (1, p. 90, 1837). The weird detached paragraphs of "Alice Doane's Appeal" (first printed in "The Token," Boston, 1835), are described as being read by the author to "two young ladies," "on a pleasant afternoon in June" while they all rested on Gallows Hill. The picture of early Salem here recalled is truthful and interesting and the closing paragraph is a fitting one with which to close this chapter. Hawthorne here points out the true lesson of 1692 and suggests the duty of marking the spot where the final acts of the tragedy of those days took place; a duty which the Essex Institute seeks to perform in this year of the two hundredth anniversary of the great jail delivery, the one bright spot in the gloom of that epoch in our history. "Yet, ere we left the hill, we could not but regret that there is nothing on its barren summit, no relic of old, nor lettered stone of later days, to assist the imagination in appealing to the heart. We build the memorial column on the height which our fathers made sacred with their blood, poured out in a holy cause. And here, in dark, funereal stone, should rise another monument, sadly commemorative of the errors of an early race, and not to be cast down, while the human heart has one infirmity that may result in crime."

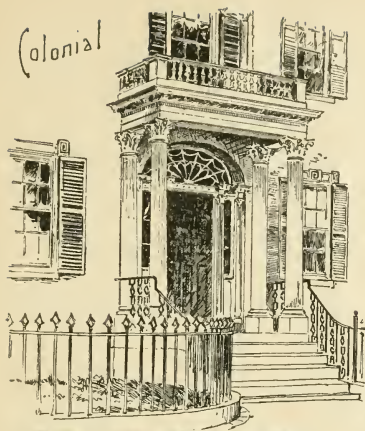
CHAPTER XII.

Souvenir Shopping.

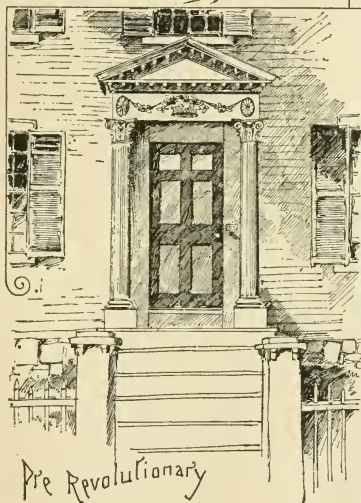
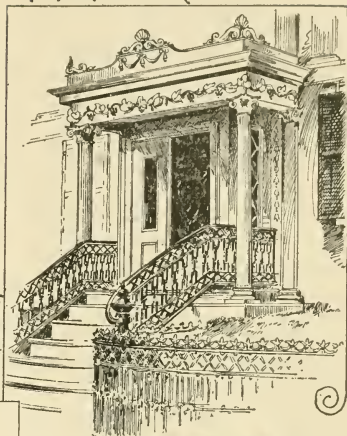
AFTER having gazed at what the old city has to show but holds fast in her keeping, the visitor generally looks about to see what there is for him to buy and take home as a memento of the time and place. The old curiosity shops are favorite places of resort, where almost anything can be found from an antique sideboard to candle snuffers; not to be had for a song, however, as the dealers well know the value of their time-honored wares, and Perkins, Stickney, Casey or Lawrence, never show eagerness to get rid of their goods, for does not each year that passes increase the age and therefore the par value of all the clocks and crockery?

Furniture and China. J. J. Perkins, 6 Central street, was one of the earliest of the present generation of old furniture dealers to make a specialty of collecting odd and out-of-the-way things for the benefit of the summer visitor. His stock is generally large and almost always contains a good specimen of the old-time secretary and chest of drawers. At the antique parlors of W. J. Stickney, 135 Essex street, one will find a rare collection of old blue printed ware, choice bits of "old china" including cups of the Lowestoft ware, whose origin is so earnestly discussed, and also clocks, tables, chairs and other pieces of furniture, veritable antiques and worthy the attention of collectors. At Lawrence's, 109 Essex street, in

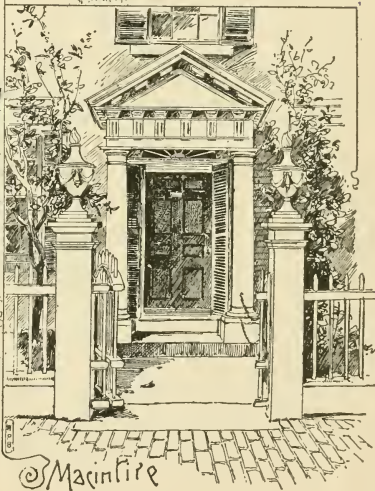
Colonial



Modernized Colonial



Pre Revolutionary



Magnificent

the rooms of an old-fashioned house, is to be found another general collection. There are also the junk-shops on Derby and Union streets, known as "Caseys," where one often finds in the apartments set aside for antiquities treasures in disguise, and a "find" under such circumstances is one of the triumphs of life.

Photographs. At Mr. Frank Cousins', 170-174 Essex street, will be found a complete stock of desirable photographs either mounted or unmounted and covering every point whether of antiquarian, historical, scientific or architectural interest. Mr. Cousins has given his personal attention to this department and has had the assistance of some of the best of our local students in authenticating the historical sites and selecting the views most valuable to collectors of antiquarian tastes. Those specially interested in Nathaniel Hawthorne, or in the witchcraft tragedies will find in Mr. Cousins' list every view capable of being reproduced by photography. An hour can be pleasantly and profitably spent in looking over this most interesting series of views. At Mr. Cousins' may also be found the "Hawthorne" tile, which combines with a portrait of the author, the "town pump" and building made famous by their connection with Hawthorne's writings.

Souvenir Spoons. Mr. Daniel Low, at 231 Essex street, besides the usual exhibit of a well-equipped silversmith and jeweller's establishment makes a specialty of souvenir spoons. He was the first to introduce in this country souvenirs of this description, the "Salem Witch" being his first venture, which was followed by another bearing the same name but of a different pattern; these and the Hawthorne are of local interest. He has also as his own special designs the "Lief Erickson," "Concord" and "Lexington." The "Salem Witch" appears here also, emblazoned on cups and saucers and in the guise of sleeve buttons, scarf pins and a thousand and one ornaments of different kinds.

Pottery, etc. Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, 188-192 Essex street, have an assortment of bowls, plates, etc., made in Japan from designs by Mr. Ross Turner, bearing upon them sketches of celebrated landmarks of Salem, Hawthorne house, Roger Williams house, etc., also the city seal. These are all pottery not porcelain, hence the broader effect in design and execution, and some forms remind one of our own early Danvers ware. This firm also shows souvenir designs in silver, using as far as possible symbols appropriate to the position of Salem as an historical maritime city, such as dolphins, shells, tridents, etc. The "Columbian Spoon" bears upon its head a conventional representation of the Santa Maria combined with decorations of a marine character.

Gibraltars and Black Jacks. Another specialty of Salem the far-famed "Salem Gibraltars" and "Black Jacks," so charmingly written of by Eleanor Putnam, may be found at many of the drug stores, but these immortal confections can always be obtained fresh at Harris, Read & Co's., Washington street, and made from the genuine receipt as handed down from generation to generation. Mrs. Silsbee in her "A Half Century in Salem," writes: "It may be said of Salem gibraltars that they speak for themselves; their fame has been wide spread for more than sixty years, but perhaps the true story of their first appearance in the town which they helped to make famous is not generally known by the eating public. Mr. Spencer, an Englishman, came to this country about the year 1822, and, being desirous of obtaining work, was taken into the employment of Mr. Merritt, the expressman, who during a long life secured the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. While in his family he experimented with the making of gibraltars, and succeeded so well that they met with a ready sale, which placed him in a comfortable position; and it is probable that his mother soon followed him from England, as no old inhabitant of Salem can separate the idea of a gibraltar from a wagon

driven by Mrs. Spencer from shop to shop, to supply the numerous wholesale customers. At first their means must have been limited, as a weekly purchase of the soft white paper in which the candy was neatly wrapped was as large an outlay as it seemed prudent to make, and it may be that this wise economy was an efficient aid to the extensive business following these very small beginnings. The gibraltars when fresh were almost as hard as their Spanish namesake, losing the brittle quality in course of time, but never melting into stickiness. The retail price was a silver four-pence half-penny for seven, and many a child used to spend his or her whole allowance in the purchase of the tempting sweets." The "Black Jacks," the dark companions of the "Gibraltars," have always been a favorite with Salem children and older folk, too, as to that matter—they also have continued in the same hands as the gibraltar, and can be found on sale at the same places. In the stationery store of Merrill & Mackintire, and crockery stores of A. B. Russell and D. B. H. Power & Co., will be found articles specially designed as souvenirs of Salem, while in many other of the principal stores as well as at the art stores of X. H. Shaw & Son and W. D. Gardner, the tourist can find many articles which will be interesting reminders of a visit to Salem.

CHAPTER XIII.

List of Portraits.

THE following list of portraits, which may be seen in buildings accessible to the public in Salem, has been prepared for the convenience of those who are interested in historical portraiture. Only portraits in oils and pastels have been included, excepting in the few cases noted.

Custom house, Derby street. Open, week days, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Hiller, Maj. Joseph, 1748-1814. First collector under U. S. government, 1789. Pastel.

Court house, Federal street. All of the portraits are in the law library, excepting that of Judge Shaw, which is in the court room. Open week days.

Choate, George Francis, 1822-1888. Judge of Probate. By Frederick P. Vinton.

Choate, Rufus, 1799-1859. Counsellor, U. S. senator, jurist. By Joseph Ames.

Cushing, Caleb, 1800-1879. Jurist and diplomat.

Ives, Stephen Bradshaw, 1827-1884. President Essex Bar Association. By John J. Redmond.

Lord, Otis Phillips, 1812-1884. Judge, Supreme Court of Massachusetts. By Frederick P. Vinton.

Moseley, Ebenezer, 1781-1854. Lawyer. By Miss Williams.

Perkins, Jonathan Cogswell, 1809-1877. Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Crayon.

Putnam, Samuel, 1768-1853. Judge of Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Saltonstall, Leverett, 1783-1845. Member of Congress, first mayor of Salem. By George Southard, after Osgood.

Shaw, Lemuel, 1781-1861. Chief justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts. By William M. Hunt.

City Hall, 93 Washington street. Open each week day; closed on holidays and Saturday afternoons. Apply at the city messenger's office.

Bradstreet, Simon. Governor Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1679-86 and 1689-92. By Joseph DeCamp, after painting at State House, Boston.

Endicott, John. Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629. By Geo. Southard, after original in possession of the family.

Jackson, Andrew. Seventh president of U. S. By Maj. R. E. W. Earl.

King, John Glen. President first Salem common council, 1836-1837. By Frank W. Benson, after Charles Osgood.

Lafayette, Marquis de. By Chas. Osgood, after Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

Oliver, Henry Kemble. Mayor of Salem, 1877-80. By Miss Adelaide Cole.

Read, Charles Albert. Donor of the "Read Fund" of the City of Salem. By J. Harvey Young.

Saltonstall, Leverett. First mayor of Salem, 1836-38. By Charles Osgood.

Sheridan, Gen. Philip Henry. By Charles C. Redmond.

Washington, George. By James Frothingham, after Gilbert Stuart (full-length).

Washington, George. By Jane Stuart, after her father Gilbert Stuart (half-length).

Public Library, 370 Essex street. Open week days, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, from 2 to 8 P. M.

Bertram, John, 1796-1882. By Frederick P. Vinton.

Felt, Rev. Joseph Barlow, LL.D., 1789-1869. Historian. By Edgar Parker.

Armory of the Salem Cadets, 136 Essex street. Open during the day upon application to the janitor.

Abbott, Maj. Stephen. First commander, 1758-1788. By George Southard.

Dalton, Lt. Col. J. Frank. Commander, 1884-1891. By Charles C. Redmond.

Dalton, Adj. Gen. Samuel C. Commander, 1877-1882. By Charles C. Redmond.

Foster, Maj. S. B. Commander, 1847-1861. By J. Harvey Young.

Hart, Lt. Col. John W. Present commander. Crayon photograph by W. G. Hussey.

Sutton, Gen. William. Commander, 1836-1841. By J. Harvey Young.

Ellsworth, Col. E. E. Born 1837; shot by one Jackson at Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861. From life, by J. Harvey Young.

Brownell, Lieutenant. The avenger of Ellsworth. From life, by J. Harvey Young.

Washington, George. After Stuart (half-length).

Salem Marine Society, Franklin building, Washington square. Apply at the rooms on week days.

Barnard, Edward, 1781-1858. Master mariner. Foreign.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, 1773-1838. Mathematician. By Charles Osgood.

Page, Samuel, 1778-1834. Master mariner. Foreign.

West, Thomas, 1778-1849. Master mariner. By his son.

State Normal School. Open on week days. Apply at the school building on the corner of Summer and Broad streets.

Crosby, Prof. Alpheus. Principal, 1857 to 1865. By E. T. Billings.

Crosby, Mrs. Martha (Kingman). Assistant, 1854 to 1865. Wife of last named (married, 1861). By E. T. Billings.

Edwards, Richard, LL.D. First principal, 1854-1857.

Hagar, Daniel Barnard, Ph.D. Principal, 1865, and at present time. By Edgar Parker.

Hagar, Daniel Barnard. Crayon. By Miss Jennie F. Lewis.

Mann, Horace, LL.D., 1796-1859. Philanthropist. By J. Harvey Young.

Prescott, William Hickling. Historian. By J. Harvey Young.

Washington, Martha.

Essex Institute, at rooms 132 Essex street. Rooms open week days, except holidays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Adams, John Quincy, 1767-1848. Sixth president U. S.

Barnard, Rev. Edward, 1720-1774. Minister at Haverhill.

Bentley, Rev. William, D.D., 1759-1819. Minister East Church, Salem.

Bradstreet, Simon, 1603-1697. Governor Mass. Bay Colony. After painting in Mass. senate chamber.

Carnes, Capt. John, 1775-1796. Master mariner.

Clarke, Mrs. Deborah. Wife of Francis Clarke, maternal grandmother of Lord Bryan Fairfax.

Cole, Thomas, 1779-1852. Teacher and scientist. By Charles Osgood.

Cromwell, Oliver. An old portrait.

Cushing, Thomas, 1788-1825. Leader in Revolutionary War and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

Cutler, Rev. Manasseh, 1742-1823. Minister, member of congress and scientist. By Lakeman.

Dabney, Jonathan Peele. At the age of thirteen.

Dane, Nathan, 1752-1835. Member of congress and jurist. By Mrs. David, after a portrait in Dane Hall, Cambridge.

Derby, Ezekiel Hersey, 1772-1852. Merchant. By Charles Osgood.

Derby, Mrs. Hannah Browne. Wife of last named.

Derby, Richard, 1712-1783. Merchant. Copy by George Southard.

Endicott, John. Governor of Mass. Bay Colony. T. Mitchell, after portrait in council chamber, Boston.

Endicott, John. By James Frothingham, after portrait in possession of the family.

Fisher, Dr. Joshua, 1749-1833. Physician in Beverly.

Fitch, Timothy, 1725-1790. Merchant of Boston. By John Singleton Copley, about 1765.

Fitch, Mrs. Eunice (Browne). Wife of last named. By John Singleton Copley, about 1765.

Forrestier, Augustine. Merchant in East Indies. Died about 1845.

Gibaut, John. Portrait at the age of fourteen.

Goodhue, Jonathan, 1783-1848. Merchant in New York.

Hamilton, Alexander, 1757-1804. First secretary of the treasury, United States. By John Trumbull.

Harrison, Wm. Henry, 1773-1844. Ninth president of the United States. By Abel Nichols.

Higginson, Francis (?). First minister of Salem. An old portrait.

Holyoke, Dr. Edward Augustus, LL.D., 1728-1829. Physician. By James Frothingham.

Holyoke, Mrs. Elizabeth (Browne). Wife of Rev. Edward Holyoke. An old portrait.

King, John Glen, 1787-1857. Counsellor. By Charles Osgood.

Leavitt, Capt. Henry. Mariner.

Leverett, Sir John, 1616-1679. Governor Massachusetts Bay Colony. An old portrait.

Martineau, Harriet. Authoress. By Charles Osgood.

Mason, Thomas. Merchant. Pastel.

Le Mercier, Andrew, 1692-1763. Inscribed "*in Christo-vita est moriar Mercerus in illo.*" An old portrait.

Nichols, Andrew, 1785-1853. First president Essex County Natural History Society. By Miss Sarah Nichols.

Orne, William, 1752-1815. Merchant of Salem.

Paine, Mrs. Frederick W. By Charles Osgood.

Paul I, Emperor of Russia, 1754-1801.

Pepperrell, Sir William, 1696-1759. Merchant and commander against Louisburg, 1745. An old portrait.

Perry, Rev. Gardner B., 1783-1859. Minister of Groveland.

Phillips, Stephen Clarendon. 1801-1857. Merchant and second mayor of Salem. By George Southard.

Pickering, Timothy, 1745-1829. Of Washington's cabinet, etc. By N. Lakeman, 1826.

Pickman, Benjamin, 1763-1843. Merchant and member of congress.

Prince, Rev. John, 1751-1836. Pastor of First Church, Salem.

Pyncheon, William. "Founder of Springfield" Lettered: "Guil Pyncheon. Armgi Effigies Delm. Anno Dom. 1657. Ætat. 67."

Roberts, David, 1804-1879. Thirteenth mayor of Salem. By George Southard.

Rogers, Rev. John. Minister of First Church, Ipswich. By Smibert.

Ropes, David, 1739-1793. Pastel.

Ropes, Mrs. Priscilla. Wife of last named. Pastel.

Saltonstall, Leverett, 1783-1845. First mayor of Salem. By Charles Osgood.

Sewell, Maj. Stephen, 1657-1725. Clerk of witchcraft court. An old portrait.

Sewall, Mrs. Margaret (Mitchell). Wife of last named.

Story, Augustus, 1812-1882. Counsellor. Crayon.

Story, Joseph, 1779-1845. Justice U. S. Supreme Court. By Charles Osgood.

Story, Capt. William, 1774-1864. By Charles Osgood.

Taylor, Zachary, 1784-1850. Twelfth president of the United States. By F. Alexander, 1848.

Tucker, Ichabod, 1765-1846. Counsellor.

Upham, Rev. Charles Wentworth, 1802-1875. Seventh mayor of Salem, minister of the First Church and author of Salem Witchcraft. By Charles Osgood.

Ward, Gen. Frederick T., 1831-1862. Commander Chinese army during the Tai Ping Rebellion. Crayon.

Washington, George. After Stuart. Half-length.

Webster, Daniel. U. S. senator. By Jane Stuart, after her father, Gilbert Stuart.

West, Benjamin. Killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Copy of portrait by himself.

Wheatland, Dr. Henry, 1812-1893, late president of Essex Institute. By F. P. Vinton.

White, Daniel A., 1776-1861. Judge of probate for Essex county. First president of Essex Institute. By Chester Harding.

White, Capt. Joseph. Merchant of Salem. Pastel.

White, Mrs. Joseph. Wife of last named. Pastel.

Peabody Academy of Science. Portraits of Salem merchants and members and officers of the East India Marine Society. Arranged on the north and south walls of the gallery in the East Hall of the Academy at 161 Essex street. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. week days, and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday afternoons.

Allen, Edward, 1735-1803. Merchant.

Allen, John Fiske, 1807-1876. Merchant. Miniature in oil.

Becket, John, 1776-1816. Master mariner. Pastel, Hornemann, 1808.

Benson, Samuel, 1790-1862. Merchant,

Bentley, Rev. William. Minister of the East Church and historian.

Bertram, John, 1796-1882. Merchant. By Edgar Parker.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, 1773-1838. Mathematician. By Charles Osgood.

Briggs, James Buffington, 1790-1857. Master mariner. Foreign.

Brown, William, 1770-1803. Master mariner. Foreign.

Brown, William, 1783-1833. Master mariner.

Buffington, James, 1798-1881. Master mariner. Foreign.

Carpenter, Benjamin, 1751-1823. Master mariner. Foreign.

Chever, James, 1791-1857. Master mariner. Crayon-photograph.

Cleveland, George, 1781-1840. President East India Marine Society. Silhouette, with wife.

Cleveland, George William, — Antwerp, J. Metzger.

Clough, Benjamin. Master mariner. Crayon-photograph.

Crowninshield, Benjamin, 1758-1836. Master mariner. Pastel. By Miss Mary Gulliver, after an old miniature.

Crowninshield, Jacob, 1770-1808. Merchant and member of Congress. By Robert Hinkley, after an old miniature.

Derby, Elias Haskett, 1739-1799. Merchant. By James Frothingham.

Dodge, Pickering, 1778-1833. Merchant. George Southard, after Frothingham.

- Elkins, Henry, 1761-1836. Master mariner. Pastel. By Hirschmann. Holland, 1791.
- Eshling. Merchant of Canton, China, about 1825-40. By Chinese artist.
- Fettyplace, William, 1780-1867. Merchant. By Charles Osgood.
- Gale, Samuel. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Gray, William, 1750-1825. Merchant and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. After Stuart.
- Hodges, Benjamin, 1754-1806. First president of the East India Marine Society. Silhouette with wife.
- Hodges, Jonathan, 1764-1837. First secretary East India Marine Society. Silhouette.
- Hodges, Joseph, 1787-1863. Master mariner. Enlarged photograph.
- Lander, William, 1778-1834. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Neal, Nathan Ward, 1797-1850. Merchant. By F. Alexander.
- Orne, William, 1752-1815. Merchant. Foreign.
- Peabody, Joseph, 1757-1844. Merchant. By Charles Osgood.
- Pickman, Dudley Leavitt, 1779-1846. Merchant. By A. Hartwell, after Chester Harding.
- Pratt, Joseph. Master mariner. By Henry C. Pratt.
- Putnam, Allen, 1794-1868. Merchant.
- Ruee, Thomas. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Rogers, Richard Saltonstall, 1790-1873. Merchant. By Robert Hinkley.
- Said-Said. Sultan of Zanzibar. Foreign, about 1860.
- Saul, Thomas, 1787-1875. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Scobie, John J. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Silsbee, Benjamin Hodges, 1811-1880. Merchant. Crayon-photograph.
- Silsbee, Nathaniel, 1773-1850. Merchant and U. S. senator. By A. Hartwell, after Chester Harding.
- Story, William 1774-1864. Master mariner. Foreign.
- Tucker, Samuel Dudley, 1782-1857. Merchant. Daguerreotype.
- Tucker, Henry. Lost on Margaret, 1810. Pastel.
- Vanderford, Benjamin. Master mariner. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. Silhouette.
- Ward, William Raymond Lee, 1811 (living). Senior member East India Marine Society. joined 1834. Resides in New York city.
- West, Nathaniel, 1756-1851. Merchant. By C. R. Leslie.

CHAPTER XIV.

Bibliography.

TO those who may wish to become more familiar with Salem and its vicinity, and the history of this section, the following books are suggested:

“Annals of Salem,” 2 vols., by the Rev. Joseph B. Felt. Two editions—1827 and 1845, and now very scarce.

“An Historical Sketch of Salem, 1826-1879,” by Charles S. Osgood and Henry M. Batchelder. Published by the Essex Institute, Salem, 1879. Price \$8. Paper edition, not illustrated, \$1.

Salem, in History of Essex County, Hurd. Pages 2 to 249 of Vol. I. This may be consulted in the libraries.

“Old Naumkeag.” A short historical sketch of Salem and the surrounding towns by C. H. Webber and W. S. Nevins. Published in 1877. Price, \$2.50. Scarce, but copies may still be had.

Songs and Saunterings of a Poet and Naturalist, by W. G. Barton—G. W. Breed. Cloth, \$1 50.

“Salem Witchcraft,” 2 vols., by Hon. Charles W. Upham. Published in 1867 and now rare.

“Salem Witchcraft in Outline,” by Mrs. Caroline E. Upham; Salem Press, 1892. Price, \$1.

“Witchcraft in Salem Village in 1692,” by Winfield S. Nevins. Published by Lee & Shepard in 1892. Price, \$1.25.

Origin of the Catholic Church in Salem and its growth, by Rev. L. S. Walsh. This may be consulted in the libraries.

"Our Trees" (Essex Institute). An account of the trees in the streets of Salem, with the location of the different species and historical and botanical notes. Out of print.

"The North Shore of Massachusetts Bay," a guide and history of Marblehead, Juniper Point, Salem Neck, Beverly and Cape Ann, by Benj. D. Hill and W. S. Nevins. Published by North Shore Pub. Co., Salem. Price, 25 cents.

"History and Traditions of Marblehead," by Samuel Roads, jr. Published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, 1880. Price, \$3 50.

"A Half Century in Salem," by Mrs. M. C. D. Silsbee. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1887. Price, \$1.

"The Hearths and Homes of Salem," by Geo. F. Davenport. Published by the Salem Observer. Price 25 cents.

"The Naumkeag Directory," compiled and published by Henry M. Meek; contains valuable and statistical information in regard to Salem. Price, \$2.

"The Historical Collections" of the Essex Institute, published quarterly at \$3 per annum, contains many valuable articles relating to local history, genealogies, copies of records, etc., and the "Bulletin" of the Institute contains many articles in relation to the natural history and archæology of the region, including lists of plants, minerals and animals.

The Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record, Vols. I and II, 1890-92. Cloth, \$10.

Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, \$2 per annum. Single numbers, 25 cents. Continuation of the Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record

The Bulletin of the Salem Public Library, Vol. I, No. 3, contains a list of about 300 titles of books and articles in relation to Salem which may be consulted at the library.

Salem Historical Calendar for 1892. Compiled by A. A. Stewart. Gives opposite each day in the year some event in Salem history of which the day is the anniversary. Price 25 cents.

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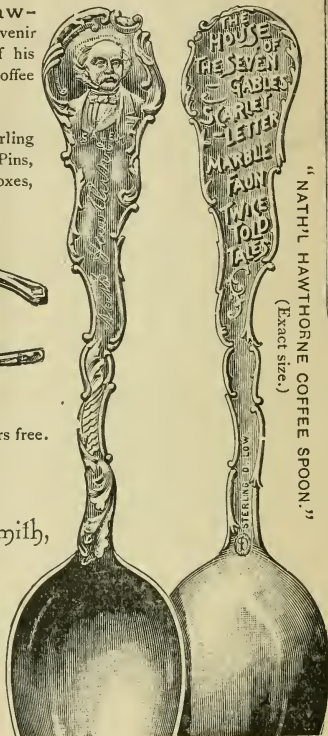
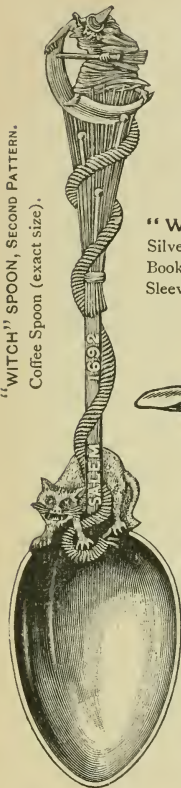
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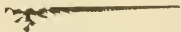
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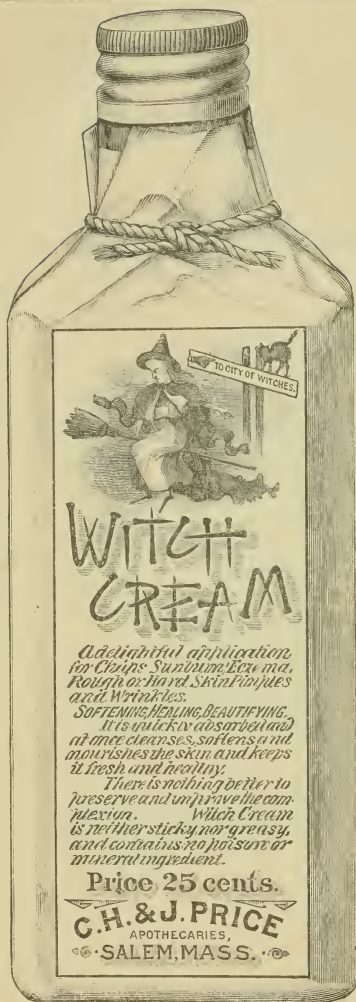
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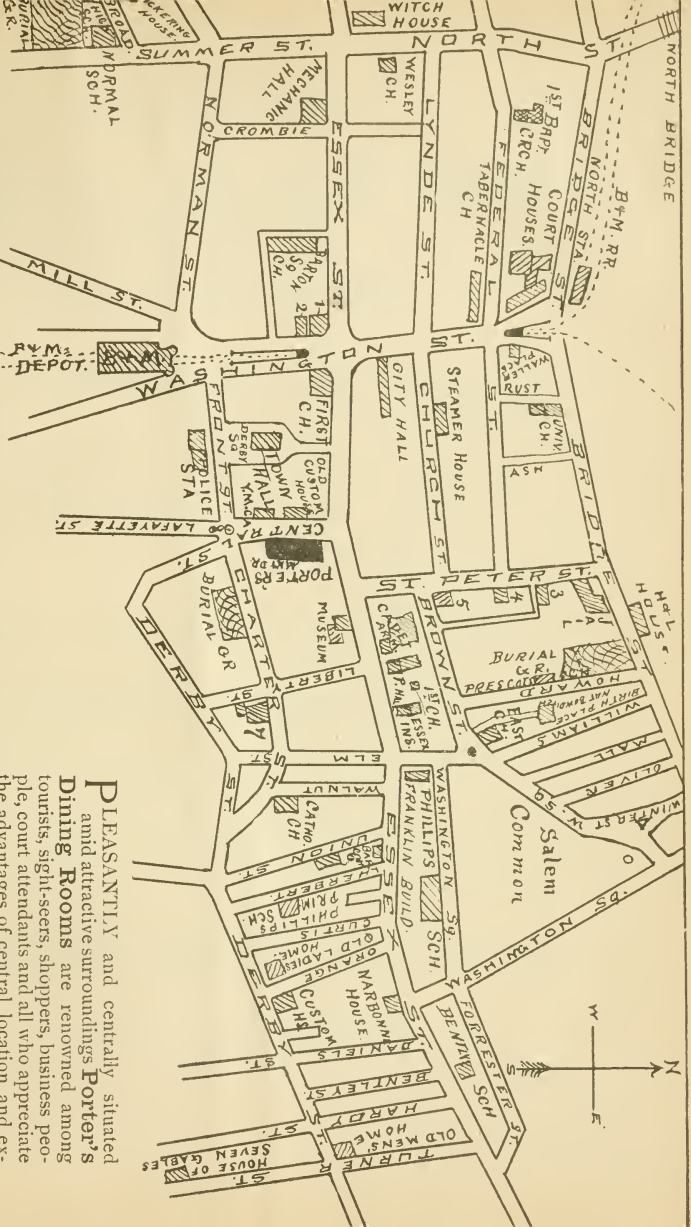
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BY MRS. CAROLINE E. UPHAM.

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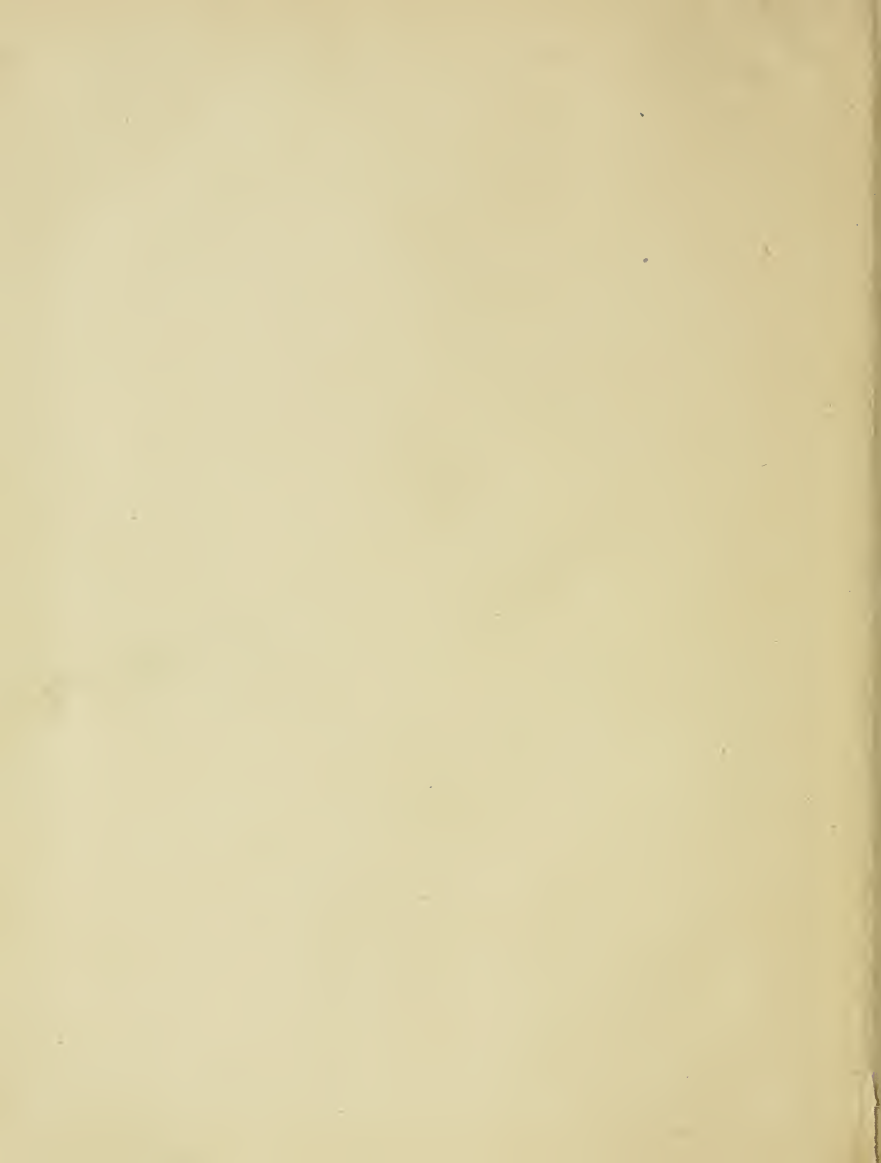
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